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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF THE

BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,

JOSEPH T. HARE.

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

*The Indian Country—The War Whoop—A Fight—Prospects ahead—The Travelling Party—Preparations of the Robbers for an Exploit—The Ambush—The Surprise—Atrocious Proposal of the Privateersman—The Oath—Release of the Plundered Captives.*

On leaving Baton Rouge, the three highwaymen struck into the interior of the State, for the routes leading through the Chickasaw and Choctaw districts, as that was the direction of the lines usually pursued by the travelling caravans striking for northern Alabama and Tennessee. They followed this course with a patient leisure which left nothing unobserved, but luck turned the cold shoulder on their efforts, and they moused their way as far as Nashville, Tennessee, without making a single prize, or meeting with one adventure, beyond the accidents of a rough journey, and the incidents of the chase, on which they mainly depended for their daily food. They remained in Nashville but a short time, and starting out again, returned upon their route, though this time they swept further eastward, making the Muscle Shoals in Northern Alabama the point of their divergence in that direction, and striking from thence triangularly down to the meridian of the Choctaw nation. Strange to say, in all this extensive range not a single opportunity for plunder presented itself, and the disappointed robbers were fain to content their predilections for deeds of violence and outrage, by such chance wrongs as they might perpetrate upon Indian women who straggled within their daily travel. A villany of this kind perpetrated by the privateersman upon a young squaw, who had been recently married to a chief of considerable influence, came nigh to proving fatal to the whole party. As soon as she had been released from the grasp of the villain, the young woman rushed from the thicket where she had been abused, and tearing her hair and beating her bosom with the most doleful cries, cast herself on the threshold of the husband, and told the story of her wrong. The injured chief, summoning his nearest friends, darted off in the direction of the wood pointed out by his wife, and with four warriors besides himself, soon overtook the objects of his pursuit. There was no summons, no parley, no conference. A musket ball, sped by the infuriated husband, followed by a piercing yell, as the Indians broke cover on their foes, was the signal for the commencement of a desperate strife. The battle was short. The rapid discharges from the double-barrel pistols of the robbers inflicted severe wounds on the two foremost of the assailants, and ere the white men were called

upon to use their knives, they had the satisfaction to see the leader of the assault bore back into the thicket by two of his companions, with his right arm dropping nervelessly by his side. Hare, by his own account, took scarcely any part in the encounter. At the time the onset was made, he was at some distance ahead of his comrades, and on reaching the scene of action, after being summoned by the war whoop, he found that they had already put the enemy to flight.

In these scenes of mere ruffian violence, Hare seldom if ever shared, though with his comrades, who had been nurtured in rougher paths of crime, they were very frequent. The general impressions of the best portion of his youth had not yet entirely worn off, and he was far less accessible to the temptation of sensual or sordid brutality than one would have supposed of a man in his condition.

The struggle with the Indians was had near the edge of the wood, and breaking into the open country as soon as they had shaken off their dusky foes, the trio turned back upon their course, and spurring their horses to the sharpest pace, made good their escape by three hours hard riding into the adjoining country.

Being sworn rovers, the bad luck of the adventurers, though it dispirited, did not discourage them from their new occupation. They raked the country back again to Muscle Shoals, with the same careful perseverance as before, and in the proportion that success became delayed, they became doubly confirmed in their resolution to remain in the wild country until a profitable "swag" should reward all their previous endeavors and privations. Indeed but one of the party ever wavered, even for a moment, between professional devotion and the blandishments of the social joys which they had left behind them in the Crescent City. The privateersman, that sentimental brute, could not entirely banish all thoughts of the dark eyed Spanish girl whom he had found it so difficult to leave behind. His fits of tenderness, however, would be temporary, and compensated by occasional overfeeding on the haunch of a fine doe, frequent naps and other animal alleviations, he would fall back with renewed resignation to his professional views and hopes.

About two weeks after the rencontre with the

Indians, Fortune changed her humor, and treated the robbers with a profitable adventure. It was the heat of the day. Dan, the privateersman, lay snoring in the shade of a huge cotton tree. His comrade, Tom, was engaged in cleaning his pistols, and Hare reposed at full length, reclining on his hand, and indulging in those vague wanderings of the mind which usually precede the fall of slumber. His position commanded a wide sweep of the surrounding country. On one side the landscape undulated in soft verdant billows, backed by a stretch of swamp and a dull lake, while on the other, the road through which they had just made their way wound like a thread through the sward till it was dimly lost on the swell of a distant knoll. Yielding to the drowsy influence of the hour, the robber leader was about following the example of the privateersman, when his attention was suddenly attracted by three or four black dots that began to show themselves upon the edge of the farthest hill. Rising to his knees he rubbed his eyes, and by another glance assured himself that the marks against the sky, and which now that they had sunk below the ethereal line looked like rats crawling along the darker surface, were travellers on horseback.

"Luck at last, thank God!" cried the animated robber, jumping to his feet.

"What's the matter?" said Tom, springing to his leader's side, and anxiously peering in the direction in which the former had fixed his eyes.

"Look right along the direction of my arm, to the left of that clump of trees," said Hare. "Don't you see a party coming down the hill and making towards us?"

Tom made no answer, but turning quickly round, fell upon his sleeping companion and roused him awake with the news that a rich travelling party were in the valley. At this summons, the privateersman, usually a most profound sleeper, was on his feet in an instant, and though not half awake, commenced tightening his belt and making the other preparations necessary for a desperate emergency.

"There are four of them!" said Hare, who still kept his eyes fixed upon the approaching party. "Yes, four of them; and taking into consideration that they are all well armed and on the look out for just such people as us, they

are quite as many as we should wish to handle at once. But come boys," cried the ex-corporal, turning briskly about, we must get away from this spot and find a place of concealment where we can spring out upon the gentlemen unawares. Untie your horses quick, and lead them after mine."

Saying this, the speaker took his horse by the bridle, and followed by his comrades, led him to a thicket that sloped down towards the lake. Concealing the animals in the dense covering, they returned to the line of the road, and running briskly along until they came to a cane brake which bordered the narrowest portion of the pass, the marauders made a halt, with the intention of selecting that as the position of their ambush. Forcing themselves between the stubborn reeds, they took their positions, and after carefully examining the priming of their pistols, patiently awaited the approach of their prey.

The party which so unsuspectingly approached the spot where the robbers lay concealed, consisted, as Hare had observed, of four persons, three of whom were mounted on horses, and the fourth, who was quite an aged man, riding a handsome mule. They were Spaniards, from Florida (then a Spanish province), on their road to Nashville, Tennessee, where they designed making heavy purchases with large sums of money which they had in their possession. The old man carried a small but heavy bag of gold in his saddle bags, and two of the other men, who were his sons, bore proportionate amounts under their charge.

The travellers jogged lazily along the road, at times half dozing in their seats, and anon rousing into that species of careless gossip which usually serves to kill the monotony of a journey. Amusing themselves in this latter way, they fell upon the ambushade, and in the midst of a general laugh at a witticism of the old man, the bordering canes suddenly rattled and parted, and like an apparition, Hare, the highwayman, bounded into the centre of the road, and in a clear, decisive tone demanded them to "deliver or die!"

Recoiling back upon the haunches of his mule, the old man, who was foremost, drew a pistol, but ere he could raise it to the level of an aim, the firm position of the robber, with his outspread weapons, and the threatening aim of two



HARE DISPLAYING THE MURDERERS' TREASURE TO HIS COMPANIONS.



rifle barrels were protruded from the mass of cane towards the breast of his sons, trusting his nerves, and dropping the weapon on his side, he mechanically acquiesced of the robber what he wanted?

"I want your money!" said Hare. "I want it for the sake of the twelve good stout fellows who stand within that cage, and who, if you show the least disposition to resist will blow you to hell in the twinkling of an eye!"

A sudden trepidation seized the old man at this tremendous threat, and entreating that his life might be spared, he professed his willingness to deliver up all that he possessed.

"Then throw your pistols on the ground as an evidence of your sincerity!" said the robber, with his right hand still menacingly stretched towards the old man's head.

The order was obeyed, and the old man threw down his weapons at the highwayman's feet.

"Now, sir, I will trouble you for the same courtesy!" said Hare, turning to the eldest of the old man's sons.

The young Spaniard stood irresolute for a moment, and as he held his pistol in his hand seemed in great doubt whether to pull the trigger or toss it to the earth. But the two rifle barrels, which, grinning through the cane had now turned their dangerous attention exclusively to him, decided his course, and his splendid weapons fell beside his father's.

The same summons was then directed to the two remaining men, who having now less reason for hesitation than their companions, delivered up at once.

The arsenal of the travellers being thus taken possession of, Hare ordered his men from the covert, and directed them to gather up the pistols and shake the priming out of the pans.—This command was obeyed by Tom, while the privateersman assuming a most ferocious frown, advanced forward with rifle in hand, his pistols sticking ostentatiously in his belt, and his bright bladed knife protruding from his bosom, and ordered the travellers to dismount.

Laying his weapons aside, he then commenced searching the wayfarers, while Hare and Tom maintained their threatening position with levelled pistols. Diving with inconceivable dexterity into the pockets and saddle bags of each traveller in turn, and accompanying the operation with the most horrible oaths, the privateersman soon despoiled the party of every farthing, when setting the spoil aside, and withdrawing himself to a distance where his position might be regarded to the best effect, he gravely proposed that the captives should be shot to prevent all hazards for the future.

At this atrocious proposal, the old man fell upon his knees and begged most piteously for his life, upon which, Hare, from the impulse of those generous qualities which are inseparable from true courage, suddenly stepped forward, and waving his hand, bade the old man to rise and dispel his fears, for he and his companions were free to go unharmed.

The privateersman grumblingly protested against this cavalier sequestration of his importance, and even Tom faintly remonstrated against a release, which, as they had taken no precautions to disguise themselves or blacken their faces, would leave them liable to quick pursuit and subsequent identification.

Dreading lest the more humane highwayman might be overruled by his bloodthirsty companions, the old man here offered to pledge himself not to make pursuit, nor even to tell the story of his loss, if the robbers would but spare their lives.

"If you will swear to that upon this cross," said Hare, drawing his dagger, "or if you will swear to keep the secret of this transaction until you arrive at Nashville, for I will not impose an oath you cannot keep, I will agree to bear you harmless, and give you back enough money to pay your travelling expenses. I will do this that you may have no temptation to break your road along the way in making excuses for your poverty."

"We will swear it!" said the old man, and taking the cross-bladed weapon, he kissed it reverently, and then handed it to the gentleman who stood by his side. The oath was taken by all, when counting a hundred dollars from one of the bags, the robber handed the sum to the plundered veteran.

The travellers were then allowed to mount their horses and the old man his mule, when bidding each other a courteous adieu, the two parties rapidly separated in opposite directions.

"Quick, quick, to horse!" cried Hare, as soon as the Spaniards had disappeared. "We have taken a good 'swag' and we must lose no time in making it secure."

"A good 'swag,' less one hundred dollars," muttered the dissatisfied privateersman, sneeringly.

Well, there is enough to satisfy me," said Hare, determinately, "and I can afford to lose the hundred dollars myself, for the gratification of settling the matter without bloodshed."

"I'm satisfied too," said Tom, "and I'll share the hundred with you, if Dan don't like it. I've never taken a man's life in cold blood yet, and I never want to if I can avoid it."

"Well, I'd take a man's life every day in the week to save my own," said Dan. "Them fellows will never keep their word."

"Well, its immaterial whether they do or not," returned Hare, becoming angry at the ruffian's pertinacity. "I'm determined to keep my hands clean from human blood and my soul free from the crime of murder. Those who cannot work with me on these terms can leave me."

The privateersman made no reply to this decisive expression, and arriving at the place where their horses were tethered, the robbers sprang into their saddles and were soon scampering away from the scene of their exploit, at the highest rate of speed they could extort from the excellent beasts beneath them.

They struck for an obscure cave near the Chickasaw Bluffs, in the gloomy depths of which the leader of the little band expected to find a secure retreat for the time, and a good head quarters for future operations.

(To be continued.)

### Foreign Criminal Intelligence

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.**—Mary Treverton, stated in the calendar to be 30 years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of Samuel Hockin, on the 10th of October last, at the parish of St. Mabyn, England, by striking and beating him with a stone upon the head, thereby giving him divers mortal wounds, of which he died. The deceased was a cooper, living near the village of St. Mabyn, and the prisoner lived also in that village. About 7 o'clock in the evening of Friday, the 9th of October, Samuel Hockin left his house to go into the village, and to that house he never returned again alive. On the morning of Saturday, the 10th of October, about a quarter before 6 o'clock, a person of the name of Clements found Hockin lying on the ground in a public highway. He was not quite dead. A surgeon was instantly sent for, and when he came Hockin was still breathing, but insensible, and in a short time he died. Upon examining the body, he found a most severe fracture at the back of the head, inclining towards the right side, from four to five inches in length. He put his finger into the wound, and ascertained that the skull was extensively fractured; a portion of the brain was coming out of the wound; the wall was sprinkled with blood and brains, in four or five places, extending four or five feet up the wall of a house close to which the head was lying. There were several flesh wounds on the head, and there were bruises on the face; both eyes were swollen, so as to be closed. There was a large cut on the right temple, and an extensive fracture of the skull, under that cut. The bone at the back part of the head was completely beaten in. It appeared that some little way from the body a stone was found, upon which was blood. This stone was produced, and was a most formidable weapon, being sharp and about the size of half the head of a man. The question then arose as to when and at what house Hockin was last seen alive, and upon inquiry it was found that the last house in which he was seen was one occupied by the father and mother of the prisoner, and where she also lived. The deceased had married early in life, and had become a widower, and about three or four years since he formed an illicit connexion with the prisoner. He promised her marriage, and she lived with him up to January, 1846, when he married another young woman who had had a child by him. On the day before that marriage the prisoner expressed great indignation; there was a very serious quarrel between them; she beat him on the head with an iron pan, and cut his head very severely, and threatened to "scat" his brains about. They, however, made up their quarrel, and they spent that night together. The next morning he married the other young woman. As he was coming up the street, after the marriage, the prisoner followed him and threw mud at him. He ran away, and she followed and beat him with a chair-leg, for fifty or sixty yards. Then he directly turned about, and she beat him again as far as her house, and then he made a stand, and she began to beat him about the head. A man who witnessed this called to the deceased to knock the prisoner down, and not to stand and have his brains beat out. The widow of the deceased, rather a young woman, said, that three weeks after they were married the deceased had left her, and gone away with the prisoner. He remained away three weeks, and then returned and continued to live with his wife until his death; he had, however, during that time slept out four nights with the prisoner, and had constantly visited her. On the Friday night, the 9th of October, the deceased was at the house of the prisoner's father, and about 10 o'clock the prisoner went out, and was soon followed by the deceased. And now comes some rather curious evidence. Mary Dart, who lived close to the prisoner's house, had quarrelled with her husband that night, and would not go to bed. She, therefore, sat up in her kitchen all night. Between 2 and 3 o'clock she saw a man pass her window twice. He was alone. She believed that man to be the deceased. The last time she saw him he was going towards the house of the prisoner. Between five and six in the morning she went to the prisoner's house, and found that the door was fastened. She knocked, and she heard the prisoner's father call to her, and in about five minutes the prison-

er came down stairs and opened the door. She was then completely dressed, except her shoes. She told the woman to come in, and the woman asked her if she had been undressed that night, and she said she had. There was then a noise of people heard in the street. The prisoner said, "Hark, what's that?" and she directly went and let down the window-blind. Soon after that the little girl of the witness came in and said that Hockin was dead; that he had been murdered, and his brains knocked out. The prisoner said, "Who could be so cruel?" and ran up stairs, and did not come down again till West, the constable, came. When West came, the prisoner's father called her down, and he took her and her mother into custody, and took them away to a public-house in the neighborhood, having first locked up the house. He then, accompanied by the surgeon, returned to the house, and between the mattresses of the prisoner's bed he found a pair of shoes very wet and dirty, and on one of them were some spots which they thought were blood. The shoes remained in the possession of the constable until the inquest. He then placed them on the table at the inn, while he accompanied the Jury to view the body. On his return the surgeon and the constable began to make the close inspection which any reasonable person would have done in the first instance, and then between the sole and the upper leather they found some hair, which they considered to be human. In consequence of the stupidity of these parties in leaving the shoes behind, that link on the chain went to the ground. Another part of the evidence was, that Mary Pooley, who lived between the house of the prisoner and the spot where the body was found, about four o'clock that morning, as far as she could guess from hearing the cock crow, heard a scuffle outside her house in the road, as if some person was dragging along by the wall. She heard the voices of two persons, and she could swear that one was that of Samuel Hockin. He twice said, "Let me go." She heard another voice, but could not recognize it. The second time she heard the voice it was nearer to the spot where the body was found. She soon afterwards heard some person run back in an opposite direction. Other persons who lived in the immediate neighborhood heard persons about that night. A woman named Jane Hanes lived in a house adjoining that of the prisoner. A very slight partition separated their sleeping rooms. She heard a passage-door leading to all these houses open several times during the night, and early in the morning she heard some one go up the stairs in the house of the prisoner's father. On the post of the passage-door, near the latch, there was a spot of blood, as if somebody had put a finger stained with blood upon it. The father of the prisoner was called to prove that the shoes found between the bed were those of the prisoner, but he said he knew nothing about them; he said he was very unwell that night and could not sleep, he went to bed very early; the prisoner came to bed at half-past 11, and his wife came to bed at 12; they all slept in one room; he could state that his daughter had not left the room during the whole of the night; he had called her before 6 o'clock in the morning, and he saw her get out of bed and dress herself. No blood was found upon the prisoner's clothes. Mr. Justice Cresswell, in summing up the case, observed that no doubt it was a most important case; it was of importance to the public, because it was of great consequence that great crimes should be detected and punished, and it was of infinite importance to the prisoner, for her life was at stake. They must recollect that the case affected the prisoner's life, and they must say whether the evidence was sufficient not only to excite suspicion, but they must be satisfied that the prisoner did the deed. If they were of that opinion, then it was a case of murder; but if they had any substantial doubt upon their mind, then they were bound to acquit the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

**ENGLISH LAW—ITS VENGEANCE AND ITS LENIENCY.**—There is an adage that "one man may steal a horse, while another durst not look over the hedge;" and moreover, there is another saying that "Justice is a capricious old jade;" both of which are so perfectly true as regards the administration of law in England, that we question whether any one will attempt to deny their applicability to the cases we are about relating. At the Western Assizes, (Eng.) the other day, a poor laboring man, named John Shute, was placed at the bar for having stolen seven turnips, the property of Wm. Abraham Keats, his master. This master's liberality may be estimated by the reader, when we state that he had not the heart to afford his hard-working laborer more than 8s. a-week for his toil. Mr. Justice Williams remarked how it affected his feelings to find an industrious, hardy, ill-fed man placed before him for stealing a few turnips. It was shocking to reflect that the poor fellow had been in jail a whole month, subjected to its influence and contamination. The guilt of the prisoner was so apparent that the Jury found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned two days.

The next trial which was called on related to one Wm. Hayter, for maliciously shooting at a little girl named Mariana Hocker Hicks. The prisoner, or rather aged ruffian, is represented by the reporter as being a respectable-looking man; he is a gamekeeper to the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh. It seems the father of the girl possesses a cottage and garden adjoining a plantation of Mr. Radcliffe's. On the 4th of September she was picking blackberries in the plantation; the prisoner came near her, and used very bad language to her, and then fired two shots; the last struck in the thigh, and, as she said, inflicted a wound nearly three inches in depth. A surgeon came and examined the wound; he found part of the linen in the wound; he ordered a poultice to be put on, and the next morning he took off the poultice and found two shots in it. The surgeon attempted to show that, as the shots were fresh and clean, they could not have been fired from a gun; but there was still a shot remaining in her finger, and an-

other in her head. The deceased was that the prisoner was fired at a point. Well, how does Hayter escape? A host of highly respectable persons have forewarned and gave him a most excellent character for humanity and good conduct. Poor Shute had no such friends to assist him out of his trouble, or he might have been discharged, or directed to enter into personal bail. The Jury, however, notwithstanding the friendship evinced towards Hayter, found the brute guilty of a common assault; and Mr. Justice Williams, who appeared to sympathize with the state of the man who stole the turnips, ordered the "respectable-looking" convict to be imprisoned for one month without hard labor!

**A MURDERER.**—The Supreme Court of Bern was lately occupied with the trial of a very handsome girl, aged 21, of the name of Flukiger, for having murdered a child. At a very early age the prisoner was guilty of most depraved conduct; and at a later period committed innumerable thefts, set fire to a house to revenge herself on its owners, and, according to her own account, destroyed by abortion a child, of which she was pregnant, and poisoned her own mother. She had been condemned to prison for robbery; and was subsequently tried for incendiarism, declared guilty, and sentenced to 15 years hard labor in irons. After the passing of this sentence she was placed in a cell with two other women, one of whom had a child. A few days after the child suddenly disappeared. The mother manifested the most bitter grief at the loss, but was strongly suspected of destroying it.—Some little time after the prisoner confessed that she had risen in the night, strangled the child, and thrown the body into the water-closet. Her motive for doing so, she said, was to get condemned to death, as she could not bear the thought of laboring in irons. She manifested no remorse for her crime, but said that "she had rather not have done it." The Court declared her guilty, and sentenced her to die. Her conduct in committing the murder and her whole previous career were of such an extraordinary character, that it was hoped she was insane; but a number of medical men, who minutely questioned and observed her, declared that her mind was in no wise affected, and that, on the contrary, she possessed greater intelligence than most of her class of society.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

### Murders.

**A MOTHER MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND AND SON.**—We copy the following from the *Mayville Eagle* of last Saturday: A friend now at Greenvillage, has sent us an account of one of the most horrid tragedies ever witnessed in this country—the unprovoked murder in cold blood of a mother by her unnatural husband and her own son, in Greenvillage, in this State, about the 12th of April. The trial of the son, Henry Stepler, before the Greenvillage Circuit Court, his honor Judge Reid presiding, took place on Wednesday last, and he was found guilty upon his own confession. He admitted his guilt before the examining court and to numerous individuals, and the marks of the shot between the eyes of his mother as she lay sleeping on her bed, accorded with his confession, that he laid the muzzle of the gun within a few inches of her head, and drove the whole load into it. He then went and alarmed the neighborhood, declaring that some villains had robbed the house and killed his mother. The father was found apparently asleep, with his head upon a table or bench; the pillow beside his wife's corpse undisturbed, and he seemingly unconscious that she was dead. The mother lay in her bed, her countenance calm, though all covered with blood; she had not waked nor even struggled, but seemed to have slept the sleep of death.

The father was arrested, and upon the evidence of his own son, committed to jail to await his trial, which was set for Thursday last, and we understand will result in his conviction.—Some days after the confinement of his father, the son confessed his own guilt, and declared his father innocent. Both had been drinking whiskey shortly before the murder, and were partially under the influence of the demon-god at the time. Who can envy the feelings, if they are not "seared as with a red hot iron," of the man that sold the liquor, and thus furnished the incitement to the murder of three human beings.

P. S. We learn, since the above was in type, that the father has been acquitted, owing to a defect in the evidence. The impression in the community is that he was guilty.

**MURDER.**—Joseph Carland was committed to the Westmoreland County, Pa., jail, Tuesday week, charged with the murder of Samuel Ross, near Bolivar, on the canal. They were both drivers on the canal, and quarrelled about some straps of leather which Ross alleged Carland had bought from him to make a whip, and for which he refused to pay. The deceased threatened to whip Carland, and did attempt it; but little or no resistance was offered by the latter, until deceased attacked him the second time, when he struck him with a broomstick on the back of the head, or neck, of which he died almost immediately.

**MURDER BY POISONING.**—Some ten days since Mr. James Hendricks, a resident of the northern part of this county, died a mysterious death. A post mortem examination being made by Drs. Peters and Taylor, it was decided that his death was occasioned by poison. Suspicion resting upon Samuel Grubb, at whose house he had been living, and also upon Mrs. Hendricks, wife of the deceased. They were taken before Justice Sexton, and after a long examination, committed to jail in this place (where they are now) for further trial.—*Columbia Statesman*.

**FATAL AFFRAY.**—An affray occurred in Edgefield, N. C., in which Mr. Joseph Qutlebaum was struck on the head with a gun, by Mr. In-fred Padgett, and so severely wounded, that he died at a late hour on Saturday night. Padgett had not been arrested.



**ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG.**—At half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday night, says the Williamsburg Post of Friday, as Mr. Bennet, pilot on board the Hemlock street ferry boat, was coming off duty, and returning home, he was struck on the head with a stone, by some miscreant who lay in wait at the stone yard of Mr. Corner, corner of Grand and Second streets. Though deeply wounded and knocked down totally helpless, Mr. Bennet was able to cry out "Murder! murder! help!" This prevented the assassin from repeating the blow effectually, though he struck again at his intended victim while lying on the ground. The ruffian then fled; no doubt fearing that if he stayed to complete his work, he would be seized by persons attracted to the spot by the cries.

Mr. Bennet crawled up, and though faint and bleeding, succeeded in reaching Mr. Mahan's refreshment house, at the corner of Grand and Third sts. No person came to his assistance until he made the house door. Dr. Hopper was instantly called in, and pronounced the wound, though very severe, not dangerous. A number of people quickly assembled, and officer Austin made a dash down to the ferry, in the supposition that the assassin might attempt to cross. He was accompanied by Mr. Hodkins, upholsterer, and Mr. Wm. Kellinger.

They jumped on board, and found a man who had entered the boat immediately before, apparently in great haste. This man they arrested and Mr. Kellinger thinks he saw him throw something overboard—probably the murderous weapon. On questioning and examining him, they discovered nothing that they thought would justify them in detaining him. But we understand that they have such trace as will enable them to find him again.

This atrocious deed will strike our citizens with horror. It is exactly similar to the foul murder committed a few nights ago in Brooklyn. And had it not been that Mr. Bennet is a very young man, about 24 years of age, and a remarkably strong frame of body, there is no doubt that his skull would have been stove in, and he would have shared the same fate of Mr. Hatchkins, of Brooklyn.

There is no doubt that the assassin mistook the pilot for the money collector at the gate, from whom he supposed money could be obtained by robbery. —*Ensl. N. P. Gaz.*

**ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.**—On the 5th of March last a petition was filed by the attorneys of the agent in New-Orleans, of the Marquis de Clermont, of Paris, against Alexander Legendre, alias the Viscount de Letty Breuil. This petition set forth that the accused, in company with his brother, Joseph Legendre, just previous to their sailing to this country, swindled the Marquis de Clermont of about 60,000 francs, by passing forged notes of exchange on a Parisian banker. Legendre was arrested as a fugitive from justice, and committed to the Parish Prison to await the permission of the United States Government to deliver him to the French Consul here, and from hence to be sent on to France, where he was to have been tried for the offence he was said to have committed. On Tuesday night last this man, Alexander Legendre, made his escape from the Parish Prison in this city. He was confined in an upper cell, protected by massive iron bars, that fronted on Tremé street. Yesterday morning these bars were found to have been cut asunder, and a knotted rope found hanging to the ground. By this means he undoubtedly made his escape; but as to who furnished him with it, or how he secreted the tools by which the iron bars were cut, is still a mystery. We are informed that documents had been received here from Washington, to deliver him to the authorities of France, and it does seem very strange that he should have escaped at this particular time. The French Consul, made an affidavit that Legendre was a fugitive from justice, and prayed that means might be taken to apprehend him. —*New Orleans Delta.*

[Will the Editors of the Delta send us a description of this fugitive. —*N. P. Gazette.*]

**PASS THE SCOUNDREL ROUND.**—In the year 1844, one Decatur Austin, then in Machias, Washington Co., under the assumed name of James S. Austin, passing himself as a single man, obtained the affections of, and married, in February, 1845, a young woman by the name of Jane H. Reed, daughter of Dr. A. Reed, of Deer Isle, Maine, to which place she belonged. She was 18 years of age when married, and has a child which is now 13 months old; the said Austin left her in the month of May, 1846, and she has recently learned that he has a wife, in the vicinity of Springfield, Penobscot Co., Me., with whom he is now living. She dares not pursue him with the law, but would caution all the girls to be on the lookout for Decatur Austin, alias James S. Austin. He is about five feet, nine or ten inches in height, of rather a stout and compact build, of a light complexion, light hair, whiskers, and eyes, hair, a great deal of it, and is quite well looking when dressed up. He has a scar, on, or just over his right hip, caused by a wound made by a broad axe, some 5 or 6 inches in length and one in depth. He hailed from Lowell, Mass., and said that his father was of the same name of himself, viz.: James S. Austin, but in fact, he was the son of John Austin, who had lived alternately in Lowell, Me., Orono, and Springfield, and is now in Wisconsin. The object of this communication is to prevent others from being in like manner deceived by the fellow.

**CHANGE OF PRISON DISTRICTS.**—An order was made by the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General, as provided by the 8th section, Chapter 245, of the laws of 1844, transferring the counties of Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego, to the Prison district of the Clinton Prison, and directing that all persons convicted and sentenced to confinement in the State's Prison from and after the 15th of May, in any of the counties above named, shall be sent to the Clinton Prison.

**THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT BILL.**—This all-important and long delayed measure, finally passed the house yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 66 to 34—the constitutional majority, and one to spare. The bill was previously lost, but upon a reconsideration, passed by the vote stated. The bill having previously received the requisite vote in the Senate, only awaits the signature of the Governor (which will no doubt be put to it today) to become a law.

This bill arranges the districts as follows:—1st district—New York city and county—371,223.

2d—Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess—340,720.

3d—Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Green, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer—313,761.

4th—Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoenectady—301,099.

5th—Oneida, Otsego, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis—296,033.

6th—Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins and Cortland—305,588.

7th—Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga—338,817.

8th—Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming—306,586. —*Albany Argus, May 8.*

**ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM PRISON.**—The peaceable borough of Oriskanyburgh, Schuykill County, Pa., was thrown into a considerable state of excitement, by an attempt on the part of several of the prisoners confined in the county jail, to escape. About 8 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., as Sheriff Werner was unlocking the prison door, for the purpose of locking up the prisoners in their separate rooms for the night, the door was so violently and suddenly slammed against him, as to knock him off his feet, by James Riggs, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Charles Greider; Henry Love, who is charged with passing counterfeit money; and John Bird, for larceny, who were stationed inside the door, prepared to execute their premeditated plan of escape. They immediately rushed over the Sheriff out of the jail.

The Sheriff in the meantime, having regained his feet, seized Riggs as he gained the pavement. A struggle ensued between them, during which they both fell from the pavement down a steep bank of three or four feet into the street, when Riggs effected his release.

By this time a hue and cry was raised, and a number of our citizens ran in pursuit. Riggs, although acknowledged to be one of the swiftest runners in the country, was somewhat injured by his struggle with the Sheriff, and fell several times in the chase. He was caught about a quarter of a mile from the jail. Love and Bird are still at large. Love is an old offender, and it is said, he sawed off the rivets in the chain which secured Riggs.

**PRODIGIOUS DEPRAVITY.**—The Boston Times of Tuesday says, officers Pierce and Hopkins arrested the evening previous, in an unoccupied house, in Barton street, four children, who are charged with stealing a lot of furniture, says the Journal of Saturday. Their names are Matilda Vance, eight years of age, Betsey Stanley, eleven years of age, William Barker, about thirteen years of age, and Ephraim Stanley, about fifteen years of age. They stole the furniture from another unoccupied house in the street, where it had been stored, and removed it to the house in which they were arrested, where they had been housekeeping for a week. An entrance was forced into the latter house. They were examined at the police court this forenoon, and sent to the House of Reformation. The youngest girl appears to have been the worst of the four, being the prime mover in the theft. There was evidence to show that she had been seen intoxicated. A quantity of clothing was found in her possession, which is now at the office of the City Marshal, for which an owner is wanted.

**ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.**—The Rochester Republican mentions the arrest, in that city, of a noted burglar who went by the name of Nugent, but whose real name is John Hunter, and adds, in addition to the crimes for which he stands charged in the United States, "that about a year since he committed a rape upon a girl in Chatham, Canada," and upon an examination was committed to the jail at Sandwich, from which place he escaped, and has since avoided the officers. The punishment for this offence in Canada, is death, and even though he escaped the numerous charges of burglary here, of which there is no probability, he will be sent across to Sandwich to answer the charge of rape.

**FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.**—A very exciting case occurred in Philadelphia in the arrest of a colored fugitive by the name of Brown. He was charged in the State of Maryland, in legal form, with the commission of crime, and to elude punishment he fled to Pennsylvania. The Governor of Maryland, according to law, demanded his arrest from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Governor issued his warrant directed to Judge Parsons, who had him arrested. The counsel for the prisoner alleged that there was informality in the arrest, and the colored people, as usual in such cases, together with a large delegation from the abolitionists, crowded around the court and avenues. After a long and able argument, the court took time to consider, and will give an opinion hereafter.

**INFAMOUS CONDUCT.**—A negro man, says the Boonslick Times, of the 24th, attempted to violate the person of a lady, upwards of 75 years of age, on Tuesday last, in the vicinity of this place. The screams of the old lady deterred the villain from the accomplishment of his belated purpose. He was held to bail in the sum of \$1000, for his appearance at Court.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—The Grand Jury of Ontario county met and adjourned, there not being a single case of crime for indictment.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday.*

**A SERIOUS OFFENCE CHARGED.**—Before the Mayor, yesterday, a case was partially heard, which involves a man named William McClain in the charge of a suspicion of being the perpetrator of an assault and battery upon a man, named James Clarke, on Sunday morning last, which has eventuated in his death, in a manner and under circumstances unknown to his friends. Since Sunday morning, Clarke has been missing, and it appears that, previous to the matter having been brought before the Mayor, complaint was made to Alderman Gourley, and that Thos. Dunbar, a constable, had taken the matter in hand. He subpoenaed witnesses, and obtained from McClain's house the coat and other articles of wearing apparel belonging to the supposed deceased.

Mr. Callahan, a tavern keeper, in Bank st., between Pine and Lombard, testified that McClain and Clarke came to his house on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, and had something to drink. Clarke called for the liquor, and laid the money in payment upon the counter, but almost immediately took it up again and put it into his pocket. The consequence of this act was an altercation between the two men, which resulted in McClain taking hold of Clarke and throwing him upon the floor, not, however, so hard as to do him any injury. They finally became reconciled to each other, and proposed to go home. Callahan said to Clarke that he should stop with him, and he should furnish him with a bed. McClain desired him to go with him and he would give him lodgings. They left the place peaceably, and the landlord went to the door and saw them wending their way to the defendant's house. This was the last he saw of Clarke. He knew him very well, and stated that Clarke had buried his wife two weeks before, since which time he had not seen him in the neighborhood, but thought or believed he had been employed in the vicinity of Fairmount. The witness stated that Clarke paid for the liquor before he left the house, and expected to see him again next morning, as he had been in the habit of calling there on Sunday mornings. The defendant was committed for a further investigation of the case.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.** In a recent suit between members of an Odd Fellows Lodge of the Manchester Unity, in Perth, Scotland, where an attempt was made by some refractory members to break up the lodge and obtain a distribution of the funds, it was decided as follows:

"So long as the association adheres to the principles on which it is founded, and applies its funds to the purposes intended, it is not in the power of a majority of its members to dissolve the Association, and to seek a distribution of the funds for their own private use, contrary to the original intention thereof, and in violation of the agreement under which they become members, and on the faith of the integrity of which others become members, and whose rights and interests are thus not liable to be disturbed and destroyed at the will or caprice of their co-associates. If repentant of becoming members, or dissatisfied with the management, they may quietly withdraw themselves, or seek to obtain better management in any manner which the rules of the Association or the common law may afford afford them opportunity."

**PICKPOCKETS IN PHILADELPHIA.**—The resident pickpockets of Philadelphia are at work again. The following is from the Sun:

"Daniel Barrett, merchant, from Clearfield county, Pa., had his pocket picked on Wednesday night of a wallet, containing about \$175 in bank notes, of various denominations—one \$100, five 50's, and the rest in 10's, 5's and 3's; also a promissory note for \$425, drawn by Michael Fitzrick, payable at the Middletown bank. The larceny was perpetrated at the Eagle line depot, Market and Eighth streets, upon the arrival of the train. Mr. Barrett who was a passenger, felt the wallet, containing the money (which was in the pantaloons pocket on the right) when the cars were turning Broad street into Market street, and upon his stepping out at the depot he carried his carpet bag in his right hand, thus taking the guard from the money. The moment he reached the ground a rush was made and the wallet secured. Mr. Barrett believes that he was 'spotted' as a man got into the cars on Broad street, and took a seat beside him."

**MADAME LA FARGE.**—The Courier and Enquirer has some remarkable foreign correspondents. The last Paris letter in that paper contains the following marvellous intelligence concerning Madame Lafarge.

If ever a murder was committed and the crime brought fully home to the accused, it was in the instance above cited; and yet the woman, if she can justly be called woman, escaped the penalty due to her iniquity, first by being highly connected, as her grandmother was the daughter of Madame de Genlis and the father of Louis Philippe, secondly by her wonderful and devilish powers of fascination, such as to persuade all who approached her to believe in her innocence, and lastly by the unwillingness of French juries to shed blood.

**HORRIBLE.**—On Wednesday, at Philadelphia, in a low rum hole, a father bet five dollars that his little son could drink three bottles of porter. The lad drank two, and became insensible, when the wretched father poured the contents of the third bottle down the boy's throat. Medical aid was called to save the child's life.

**CUTE.**—A genuine Yankee trick is recorded in the Boston papers. It was performed by a cabinet maker of that city, named Joseph Barrett Coy, who, at the late session of the legislature, got his name changed to Joseph Coy Chickerling, and has since been turning out genuine Chickerling pianos.

*From the Philadelphia Sun.*

**PRIVILEGE OF WITNESSES IN PROSECUTIONS FOR SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.**—Before Judge Rodgers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday morning, an interesting case of *Habes Corpus* was heard, involving the right of a citizen to refuse to answer questions put to him as a witness, in a prosecution against a person charged with selling lottery tickets. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Porter, charged with selling lottery tickets, was instituted before Alderman Braser. On the hearing, Peter Keller was called as a witness. The following question was asked him:—"Did you ever purchase any lottery tickets from the defendant?" which he refused to answer in any other manner than the following:—"I refuse to answer the question, because the answer will involve me in shame and reproach." The Alderman committed him "until he should fully answer the question." A *Habes Corpus* was directed to Constable Edward Roberts, who had him in charge. An act of Assembly passed in 1847, provides that persons examined as witnesses, and who have purchased lottery tickets, shall not be liable to punishment. The intention of the act was to deprive the witness of his privilege; under former acts the buyer as well as the seller was liable, and it was held that the person purchasing could not be compelled to testify against himself.

Mr. Doran, who appeared for the prisoner, took two grounds:

1st. That the Act of Assembly does not relieve the purchasers of tickets from their liability for the purchase of any other ticket than that which forms the subject of the indictment. That the acts of 1788 and 1826, making the sale or purchase of tickets a crime, were still in force; and if a person testified that he bought any other ticket than that which forms the subject of the indictment he could be punished therefor.

2d. That the answer might involve him in shame and reproach.

The Hon. Benj. Champneys, Attorney General, combatted these positions and examined at length the doctrine of privilege as laid down by the English and American authorities.

His honor Judge Rogers, said—that the constitution provides that no person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. If it were as to whether he committed murder, felony, or crimes against the law of nature, he would be protected. The legislature can compel witnesses to answer questions, the answer to which may not show them to be criminal, but may involve them in shame or reproach. The prohibition against lottery tickets is a statutory offence only. The purchase and sale of them was formerly recognised by our laws, and is still sanctioned in many States of the Union—apart from the legislative prohibition founded in public policy, no disgrace could be attached to those who buy or sell them. If the respondent were fraudulently involved in consequence of the purchase of lottery tickets, and he were asked if such was not the cause of his failure, he could not be compelled to answer. The act of the legislature applies to such a case as this. The prisoner is, therefore, remanded, until the question is answered. Mr. Keller gave security for his future appearance before the alderman, to answer the question.

### Special Sessions.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

**Sentences.**—Louisa Mortimer, for an assault and battery, City Prison 60 days. Sarah Francis, for stealing a counterpane, Penitentiary 60 days. Bridget Kelly, for stealing a piece of calico, Penitentiary 60 days. Catherine Hayden, for stealing a water pail, guilty—judgment suspended. Peter Houston, for stealing a book, Penitentiary 30 days. John Ogan, for stealing a book, Penitentiary 60 days. Mary Tyson, for assault and battery, Penitentiary 30 days. Margaret Mullin, for stealing a coat and pants, Penitentiary 60 days. John Mullin, for stealing a coat and pants, Penitentiary 60 days. Ann Smith, for assault and battery, Penitentiary four months. James Haney, for stealing a cloak, Penitentiary 60 days. Richard Roberts, for assault and battery, City Prison 30 days.

### General Sessions.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

**Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Benson and Purser.**

**Plea of Guilty.**—James Davis indicted for grand larceny, in having on the 23d day of April stolen from Adonis Caruthers a quantity of clothing, to the value of \$43, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

John Williams, indicted for grand larceny, in having on the 14th day of March stolen jewelry to the value of \$117, the property of Clara Maria Rolf, withdrew a former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to a petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

John B. Rife, indicted for obtaining money by a false token, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for 9 months.

The District Attorney called up several other cases, but the parties not appearing, the recognizances were forfeited.

¶ The Court did not sit on Friday, owing to the celebration of American victories in Mexico.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

**Sentences.**—At the opening of the Court judgment was pronounced on the following cases, viz.:

Hugh Christie having pleaded guilty to a burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of six years.

John Moran having pleaded guilty to a burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Samuel McKnight convicted of a burglary in the third degree, was sent to Sing Sing for four years and six months.

John Williams, alias Full Breast, pleaded guilty to an indictment for receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

James Grace guilty by confession of an assault and battery on Edward Skinner, was consigned to the City Prison for fifteen days.

Leone Velva, convicted of an assault and battery on Christopher Brisch, was ordered to pay a fine of \$26.

The Court then directed to be entered on the minutes the following order, viz.:

"This day having been set apart by the authorities of the city in honor of the illustrious dead who had fallen in battle, in the war with Mexico; and in order to give the officers and others connected with this court, an opportunity to join in the solemnities of the day," It is ordered that the Court forthwith adjourn."

MONDAY, MAY 10.

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—At the opening of the Court this morning, Stephen Wilson was placed at the bar for trial on an indictment for grand larceny, in having, on the night of the 25th of March, stolen a watch, shawl, and \$45 in bank bills from Patrick McCaffery. The case was submitted, under charge of the court to the Jury, who, after an absence of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny—when he was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

**Another Trial for Grand Larceny.**—Mary Reed, was then put upon her trial for an indictment for grand larceny, in having, on the 30th day of September 1846, stolen \$200 in bank bills and gold coin, from Lawrence Kelly, of Honesdale, Pa. The testimony on the part of the prosecution in this case, being insufficient to prove the guilt of the prisoner, the jury, without re-



being rendered a verdict of not guilty, when the court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Court did not sit on Tuesday, as the new Common Council were sworn into office.

WEDNESDAY.

**Trial for an assault on a Policeman.**—John Riley was placed upon trial for an assault and battery on Policeman Dowdle of the Seventh Ward. The evidence failed to sustain the charge, and the jury found the accused not guilty.

**File of Guilty.**—James Mohan pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

**Trial for Petit Larceny.**—Samuel Rodgers and Anthony Rodgers were then placed upon their trial on a charge of petit larceny, in having, on the night of the 11th of April, stolen 100 pounds of tea from the store of William Seyers, in West street. The case was submitted to the jury, who immediately rendered a verdict of guilty. The court then sentenced them to the penitentiary for the term of six months each.

**Trial of One-Eyed Thompson for Burglary.**—William Johnson, now in the State Prison, was placed upon trial for having, in connection with Johnson, in the month of January last, broken open the office belonging to the lumber-yard of Mr. Rexford, with intent to steal.

The evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution was the same as given on the trial of Johnson—at the close of which the court adjourned until Thursday, when the trial will be resumed.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1847.

**THE NEW MAYOR AND THE NEW POLICE.**—His Honor, the new Mayor, delivered his message to the Common Council on Tuesday last, and as will be seen by reference to an extract in another column, he has devoted a very respectable portion of that official document to a review and condemnation of the present police system of the city.

Though we, ourselves, entertain serious discontent with some of the collateral workings and tendencies of the new system, we are by no means prepared to go to the wholesale length of condemnation assumed by Mr. Brady or to admit the ostensible premises on which that condemnation is based. So far as the grand objects for which a police force is always established, is concerned, to wit., the prevention of crime and the arrest of offenders, the new police cannot, with any justice, be denounced as an "inefficient system." On the contrary, its influences within its proper scope have been healthful and suppressive in a high degree, and it has also proved itself far more efficient for the more active duties of pursuit and capture than the old and repudiated system towards which his Honor takes such a patronising backward glance. We do not speak at random nor for buncombe, for these capacities and influences stand attested by a series of facts, which cannot be hidden or denied. These facts are to be found in the comparison of the criminal dockets of the neighboring cities of Boston and Philadelphia with our own, and which, notwithstanding our population approximates to half a million, gives us the smallest recorded aggregates of vice and crime, out of the three. The "inefficiency" of the system cannot, therefore, in the face of this grand result, and in the face of the additional fact that no heavy robbery has been committed during its existence, be made the ground of its repudiation. There is a tendency attached to the system, however, which from the period of its existence has been a growing evil to the present time. It is the tendency to centralize itself into a dangerous political organization—a tendency which had already developed itself into a collateral attribute, and which, unless suppressed or neutralized by some new method of selection, will become its great, evil aim and render the department a civil despotism, perfectly odious to every citizen whose suffrage is not hampered with the spoils of office.

Its political influences and interferences are the only real causes of complaint that exist against the new police, Mayor Brady might have said so in his message, with as little compromise of his official dignity, as if the statement had been made by the alderman of the Third ward.

It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Brady evinces a sincere desire to eradicate this most grievous evil, but like most men who have begun wrong, he ends by proposing a still greater grievance. Instead of 900 men acting as a banded political force, he proposes 1200, thus heightening the very evil which he aims to suppress, by an increase of 25 per cent. It matters nothing, in this view, whether the men are engaged as a day or a night police, they will, as long as they depend on the nomination of local potentates instead of the popular votes of their districts, be subject to the same influences and liable to the same political confederations as the members of the present system. These results cannot be avoided with train bands of dependants, call them by what names you will, and just in the proportion that the number is increased, the evil is enhanced.

The second cause of the mayor's objection to the present system of police is its immense ex-

pense, but in making out this portion of his case he seems still more unfortunate than in sustaining his charge against its efficiency.

According to his own showing, the salaries of the present force amounts to \$479,000, and lighting the station-houses to \$4,800 more; making in all, an annual aggregate of \$483,800. This is a large sum it is true, but large as it is, it is less by some \$200,000 than would be entailed by the system which he proposes in its place.

He asks, in the first place, for 1200 night watchmen, whom he proposes to pay at the rate of \$2.25 per night, and as he says nothing of a division of this force for service on alternate nights, we must construe the official document according to its letter, and compute the cost of the 1200 men at the rate of \$1.25 per night, which makes an annual aggregate of \$575,500.

Nine captains and assistant captains of watch districts at the rate of \$560 and \$500 respectively . . . 4,950

Lighting 9 district watchhouses at one half the cost of 18 station-houses, . . . 2,410

An additional permanent day force, consisting of marshalls, health wardens, dock masters, street inspectors, bell ringers, officers for courts, &c., say 200, at salaries of \$500 each, . . . 100,000

Making an aggregate annual cost of \$682,860 or \$200,000 more for the new relapse into the old system than the cost of the present one.

It will appear by this computation and comparison, that his honor has worked by a system of reduction ascending, which would add one third or 33 per cent. to the existing burden which he seems so desirous of alleviating. This would be a change, but not a reform, a relapse, but not a revolution. Reforms must be predicated upon abuses and revolutions can only be expected to arise from wrongs. His honor not having shown cause for either the one or the other, has neither to expect, and he can scarcely hope to impress his convictions upon other minds by his unsupported *ipse dixit*, or by the flippant rhetoric comprised in the sentence "that the good order and quiet of the city have not been more conspicuous than under the former system."

We have not entered into this review of the police portion of his Honor's message, so much in vindication of the existing system of police, as in deprecation of the greater evils into which he seems disposed to fall. If the political tendencies of the present organization are to be fostered and maintained, we shall be among the first and most strenuous to demand its entire abolishment, but we will never advocate the creation, in its place, of a superior force of similar character and subject to the same centralizing and dangerous powers. We want a police force untrammelled of the influence of appointing potentates, subject to clearly defined and stringent departmental regulations, and responsible for their political action only to The People of the districts which elect them. Make the men free, and they will act separately and independently, but keep them at the mercy of Aldermen and Assistants and they will wheel into every political campaign as the banded cohorts of those on whose favor they will have to depend.

**PICKPOCKETS IN RAILROAD CARS.**—During the past and present week, numerous robberies of small and large amounts have taken place between this city and Baltimore, at the railroad depots and within the cars, while the mayor's officers of Philadelphia, and the scientific few of Baltimore, have been quietly enjoying their gin cock tails at Parker's, or gin slings at the Fountain. The crowd of sportsmen wending their way to witness the fight between Sullivan and Caunt, and the "flats" that accompanied them, caused a general rush among the professional pickpockets of Philadelphia and this city, to the same point of concentration.

Jack Roach, Jack Hatfield, Bill Hoppy, Dick O'Connell, Dr. Davis, lately from Sing Sing, and some half a dozen others, all good "stallers," or "workers" at the side pocket or "kick," have been distributed along the route like a school of sharks through Plumb Gut, watching for the chances, and ready for the smallest prize that offered.

The "sporting men" who have lost money by these thieves, should seize the first one they can find and hold him in possession until restoration is made, as this is their only hope of security.

**SLAVE MURDER.**—The Charleston Grand Jury have found a true bill against Mrs. Eliza Rowland, by whose order a female slave was whipped to death. She was arraigned on the 5th, and pleaded not guilty.

**THE RECENT ASSASSINATION AT BROOKLYN.**—It is with gratification that we are enabled to announce the arrest of the parties presumed to be guilty of the two recent attempts to commit murder, for money, in our neighboring city of Brooklyn. On Saturday, Mr. Miller a painter employed by John Dikeman, Esq., of Brooklyn, communicated to him the fact that he believed that a journeyman painter in his employ had some knowledge of the parties that had committed the recent attempted assassination of Mr. Hotchkiss. This excited the suspicion of Mr. Dikeman, who made further inquiry as to the cause that produced this impression, when he was informed that it had originated from the fact that a man, whom his journeyman knew in New-York, had been seen in possession of a roll of bank notes under very peculiar circumstances.

At this stage of proceeding, Mr. Dikeman communicated these facts to the Mayor of Brooklyn, who immediately commenced an investigation. The journeyman painter was sent for, who communicated the fact that he had recently seen two men, one named Edwin Bailey, and the other Laforest Logan, exhibiting money in a house in Water street, New-York, and when inquiry was made by him, as to the manner that they obtained it, one of them told him, "that he had cut a head and got it." That from this remark, he strongly suspected that these men were concerned in the recent attempted assassination upon Mr. Hotchkiss, the jeweller, and also of Mr. Bennett, the pilot of the Williamsburg ferry boat. The Mayor then directed the journeyman painter, with his employer, to visit the house at the S. W. corner of Cross and Mulberry streets, on Sunday evening, in order to aid in the arrest of the parties named, and in the meantime he perfected his arrangements with officers Folk and Stillwell, of Brooklyn, and Justice Osborne and officer Wm. H. Stephens, of this city, who were to be at the house, at the time appointed, to take into custody the suspected parties. This was accomplished, and Bailey and Logan, with their associates, who had given the information, were taken to the prison in Brooklyn, where the two former were locked up, and the two latter discharged, upon giving bail for their appearance as witnesses. The third man, Williams, alias Buchanan, who was alleged to be the leader of the murderous gang, was among the missing at the time of the arrest, and upon close inquiry on Monday, it was ascertained by officer Stephens, that he had left this city in a sloop for Brookhaven, Long Island. The Mayor immediately ordered an express to be sent in his pursuit, (the distance being ninety miles) and also requested officer Stephens to keep watch on the New-York side for the return of the sloop, supposing that the fugitive might possibly come back in her to this port. By change of relays upon the road, the express arrived at Brookhaven fortunately in time to make the arrest of Buchanan, who was on the eve of departure for the East. On searching his person a double cased silver watch was found, resembling in appearance, the one taken from Mr. Hotchkiss on the night of the attempted assassination. Buchanan was brought to Brooklyn, and upon inquiry as to the source from whence he obtained the watch, he alleged that he had purchased it on Saturday last on the Battery, from a man named John T. Martell. The watch was identified by the wife of Mr. Hotchkiss, and also by Mr. Elisha Maryott, watch maker, of 85 Hammersley street, who repaired it some time since. The watch is an old fashioned, double cased silver one, made by Webster, London, No. 5733.

Officers Stephens arrested Martell on Wednesday in this city. He denies all knowledge of ever having possession of the watch, but admits that he knows Buchanan, having been introduced to him at the house corner of Cross and Mulberry streets, on Sunday last. Buchanan and Logan have recently returned from sea, having made a voyage in the brig Globe, up the Mediterranean. Bailey is a native of Baltimore, and Logan is a Scotchman. Buchanan is an American, and was born at Brookhaven, Long Island, where his mother now resides. There are a number of circumstances that tend to substantiate the guilt of these parties, and if Martell can clear himself from the imputation of having sold the watch to Buchanan, one of the assassins at least will be secured.

It has also been ascertained that after the hour that Mr. Hotchkiss was knocked down, the three men arrested went to the Bowery Theatre. They there met with some of their comrades, on which occasion one of them remarked that Ned (meaning Bailey) had more money that night than they had made during their late cruise. While Bailey was busy at the time, a short distance from them, under a light, endeavoring to rub off some marks on his coat-sleeve, supposed to be blood, Buchanan called to him

never mind, he could rub them off to-morrow.

In addition to the above, we have since been informed, that Mr. Bennett, the pilot of the Williamsburg ferry boat, who was knocked down on Saturday night, has fully identified Bailey as one of the men that assaulted him, from the fact that he has a nose that has been flattened by some injury he has received.

Bailey came from the State Prison on the 18th March last, having served out a sentence of two years imprisonment, for matching a bag of money from a boy at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets.

Much credit is due to F. B. Stryker, Esq., the Mayor of Brooklyn, for his exertions in the arrest of these parties, and also to Mr. Dykeman, and Miller, the painter. The information given by the journeyman was by accident, and his disclosures afterwards were made with great reluctance, probably emanating from fear of the men he was exposing.

Mr. Hotchkiss still remains insensible and unconscious, and there is no hopes of his recovery.

A gentleman assured us a day or two since that a brother of Mr. H., a clock pedlar, was murdered some fifteen years since, at Walden's Ridge, on the Cumberland mountains. The body was discovered by flocks of buzzards hovering in and about a ravine where it had been thrown, and papers found in his pockets, by the parties in search, led to his name. It was supposed that he had a large sum of money with him at the time.

**REUBEN ROWLEY THE ROGUE OF WRENTHAM.**—That inveterate old rogue, Reuben Rowley of Wrentham, who, to defraud his creditors, pretended some time ago, to have been robbed of a sum of \$30,000 on board the steamboat Massachusetts, has been arrested again at the suit of those whom he attempted to cheat, and confined in prison on a charge of "fraudulent conversion of his property, with intent, &c." As on the former occasion when he was subjected to a similar process, he affects to be insane, and by the assumption of an antic disposition, hopes to baffle the investigation that must establish him a deliberate scoundrel, and subject him to a term of felon service in the Charlestown prison. Whether the imposture will succeed in this instance or not, remains yet to be seen, but we are of the impression that the creditors will be put to but little trouble to prove that his whole course has been one of calculating knavery, and that he is not entitled even to the partially charitable conclusion (formerly entertained), that he had lost his senses through remorse of conscience.

We trust that the old rogue may now get his deserts, and though we cannot hope that his creditors will recover a tithe of their losses, we trust they will vindicate themselves, through his prosecution and exposure, from the uncharitable assaults and stupid conclusions which a set of purblind newspapers have made against them.

**GIVE HIM 60 LASHES.**—A wretch whose name is Solomon Goldsmith, living in Roxbury, Massachusetts, was recently bound over at Boston to be tried for selling the diseased meat of a cow that was sick of the horn ail, and for which he gave \$7.50 before butchering the animal.—The rascal should be sentenced to the very extent of the law, and the meat of the cow should have been corned for his feed while in prison.

**CORONER'S JURY.**—The Coroners of England are not more learned than in this country in relation to Verdicts. A milkman in Liverpool fell off his wagon and the wheel passing over him killed him. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter by the cartwheel.

This is not more ridiculous than it would have been if a post mortem had been held and the Coroner's medical aid had decided that the deceased died from "congestion of the lungs."

**MURDERED IN HIS SLEEP.**—Captain James Donald of Claiborne, Jasper County, Mississippi, was shot in his bed while asleep on the night of the 4th of April, by some unknown person for an unknown cause. The wadding set fire to the bed and the fire would have destroyed the cause of death, had it not been discovered by some of the servants who gave the alarm.

**Mock Auctions.**—The Legislature have passed a law making a duty of \$5 on every \$100 for every article struck off at auction, except ships, vessels, real or leasehold estate, and rendering it penal on trial for misdemeanor, by a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for one month, for not rendering a correct return of such sales in their Auctioneer's Annual Report to the comptroller of the state.

**Anson.**—Samuel Irish, who kept a house of refreshment at Ballston, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for firing his premises, with a view to defraud the insurance company.



**THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.**—The members-elect of the new Common Council of this city were sworn into office on Tuesday last, and William V. Brady, the Mayor elect, after taking the oath of office, presented his message, giving a general statement of the condition of the finances of the city, and recommending certain alterations relative to its future government. In allusion to the present Police system and its management, he uses the following language:

"The Police system also demands your careful investigation, with a view to ascertain if it cannot be so improved as to be more efficient and serviceable. It has been in operation a sufficient time to enable us to form a just estimate of its worth, and I regret the necessity which compels me thus officially to state, that so far as my own observations extend, it has failed to meet the just expectations of the community."

"The enormous annual outlay necessary for its support, has not produced corresponding benefits, either in the prevention of crime or the arrest of offenders, and it is the opinion of candid and observing minds, that the good order and quiet of the city have not been more conspicuous than under the former system."

"On the 15th of March, 1847, the Chief of Police reported to the Board of Aldermen that although the nominal force of the police under his control comprised 900 men, there were but 670 fit for ordinary duty, and that during the three months, ending January 31, 1847, the actual loss of services of policemen from sickness and suspensions, amounted to 8,173 days, being an average of 67 men each day, and as there are 43 men on day stations, who do not perform duty during the night, the number actually available for night service can only be 661 men, but one half of whom are on duty at a time, and yet this system which affords so little protection to citizens and their property, more especially at night, is supported and continued at an annual expense of \$479,000."

"This enormous expense is for salaries only, and does not include the lighting of the station houses, which requires an average cost of \$240 each—nor the fitting up and repairing the station houses which, in some instances at least, has been done at great expense. Such a large expenditure in this department, without being productive of those beneficial results for which the community had a right to look, forms, in my opinion, a good reason for discontinuing, or essentially modifying, a system which makes non-producers of 900 men, who might by mechanical or other pursuits, support themselves and families, and thus constitute their quota to the general prosperity of the community."

"In this view I recommend to your consideration the propriety of memorializing the legislature to abolish the present Police system, if it can be accomplished without leaving the city responsible for the pay of the present force during the unexpired term of their appointment. I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, as a substitute for the present inefficient system, the establishment of a night watch, to consist of 1200 men, who would be enabled in addition to performing their duties as watchmen, to pursue their ordinary avocations during the day. The City to be divided into not less than nine Watch Districts, with a Captain and Assistant Captain in each, and for the ordinary police duties required to be performed during the day, a sufficient number of marabals might be appointed to attend the Courts, and to serve as street inspectors, Health Wardens, &c., and these might be so connected with the night watch, that both would co-operate harmoniously and efficiently."

"Under this, or a similar system, the full complement of men would be always on duty, without any additional expense, and in the case of a few or many being absent, their places would be supplied by substitutes, who would only be paid for the time they were actually on duty. From a careful estimate on this subject, I am prepared to assert, that allowing to the night watch the sum of \$1 25 per night, the expense of maintaining such an establishment would be less annually by upwards of \$100,000, while additional security at night would be ensured from the increased number of men on duty, and all the duties of day police would be performed as efficiently as now."

**PICKPOCKETS AT THE MENAGERIES.**—We understand that Mr. Van Amburgh, with his usual regard to the protection of the crowds that visit his menagerie in its course through the United States, has engaged the services of an intelligent and competent gentleman to "spot" the pickpockets that follow in his train.

**CASE OF LEVI HARRIS FOR FORGERY.**—This case was closed on Wednesday by Mr. O'Connor summing up on the part of the prosecution.—Judge Edmonds charged the jury on Thursday.

**MURDERER SURRENDERED.**—Saml. Emmons, alias "Fairy," one of the party implicated in the brutal killing of the colored man Anderson, in Philadelphia, has given himself up, and been committed to Moyamensing prison to await his trial. There is one more of this party at large.

**PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.**—James Redwood was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday, before Judge Kelley, of a pocket-book and two five dollar notes, in Philadelphia, on the 24th of April. Redwood was seen in the act, and desiring to be particularly smart, he extracted the notes and then returned the wallet to the pocket of Mr. Kelly. He was then arrested, but his "pal" escaped. Judge Kelly sentenced Redwood to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years, and if he had evinced as much justice in his place as Prosecuting Attorney, on the trial of that old clyfakel Jack Gibson, the community of Philadelphia would have been relieved from the depredations of one of the many resident thieves that reside in luxury within its borders.

**SHOOT HIM!**—An army letter from Camp at El Plain, says that a German belonging to our dragoons deserted to the enemy on the night of the 17th, and making known the plan of attack, enabled the Mexicans to make a more effectual resistance.

**THE HEMPSTEAD ELOPEMENT.**—This case did not go through the full form of a trial at the recent Circuit Court for Queens County. An inquest was taken in which Andrew R. Jones was named as plaintiff, and George W. Hudson as defendant, but there was no defence made, nor did the defendant appear either in person or by counsel. The principal witness on the part of the plaintiff was Mrs. Flower, the *chere amie* of Huestis. Mrs. F., who is quite a good looking woman, and whose appearance on the stand excited considerable interest, abundantly substantiated the case of the plaintiff. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of five thousand dollars.

**THE JERSEY FERRY COLLISION.**—The singular verdict rendered under the investigation of the Coroner of this city, in the case of the recent collision on the Hudson between the schooner Francis Cary and the Jersey city ferry boat Sussex, by which Mrs. E. Carter was killed and several other persons severely injured, has been the cause of much remark during the past week, as either the Captain of the sloop or the Pilot of the steamboat must have been to blame, and still the verdict attached none to any body. If the Coroner of this city wishes to see it disgraced, by such a total disregard on his part of the causes that produce death, he should, at least have justified his neglect in this business, by securing the usual verdict of "death from congestion," and allowed his medical adviser to have made a post mortem examination of the broken bowsprit of the sloop to have ascertained the cause and effect.

**A SENSIBLE GOVERNOR.**—Clark Bissell, the newly elected Governor of Connecticut, took his seat on Wednesday of last week, and after passing an eulogium on the efficient administration of the State Prison, in his message, he adds,—"I may be pardoned for suggesting that this efficiency should not be impaired by a too liberal exercise of the pardoning power. The certainty is believed to be quite as efficacious as the severity of punishment in deterring from crime. And where a conviction is had, upon clear and satisfactory evidence, the sentence, and the entire sentence, should be carried into execution, unless under very strong and peculiar circumstances. It is a mistaken, a false humanity, which turns loose upon community a convicted malefactor."

Contrast these principles with the practice of Governor Bebb of Ohio, who has pardoned forty five convicts within five months!

**WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**—Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, the well known efficient member of Congress, who was chairman of the Committee of claims, has announced that he has accepted the appointment of General Agent of the National Monument Society, and he requires Agents of integrity, who can give good and sufficient bonds, to address him for appointments (post paid) at Washington City, for which service, after appointment, they will receive a just per centage of the money collected and deposited. Under the management of Mr. Whittlesey there will be some hopes of the completion of this work of gratitude and patriotism.

**WATCH STUFFERS RELEASED.**—The two rogues arrested in Philadelphia on the 21st of April, for attempting to cheat Mr. Robert Koons, by selling him a brass watch, were discharged from custody last week, because Koons left the city, and therefore, no testimony could be brought against them at trial. Why do not the Philadelphia authorities obtain the adoption of a law similar to the one in this State, to take testimony of non-residents, *de bene esse*, and thus rid their city of watch stuffers and bedroom touchers?

**A SLAVE KILLED BY WHISKEY AND THE PENALTY.**—A singular trial was recently held before the Court of Common Pleas of the Kershaw District, South Carolina, in which John Harrison sued Jefferson Berkley for the price of a slave that had been killed from the effects of drinking liquor, sold to him by Berkley.

The evidence as given in this case was briefly as follows: It appeared that on the 24th of December, 1845, the defendant, Berkley, kept a shop in Camden, and sold to the plaintiff's slave Bob, a gallon and a quart of whiskey—that on the road home Bob drank of the whiskey, became very drunk, fell down several times, and once in a creek, and would probably have been drowned if he had not been assisted out—that he lay out all night, and was found dead near the road the next morning, and that his death was caused by the intoxication and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The Jury, under the charge of his honor Judge Wardlaw, found a verdict for the plaintiff for Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

**THIEVES AT THE WEST.**—The city of St. Louis has recently become infested with professional thieves from these parts. If the Corporation would extend the circulation of "The National Police Gazette," among their officers, they would materially aid in preventing crime, as personal descriptions of these thieves are given in every number, for the benefit of the public.

**THE WITNESS IN BROWN AND BELL'S CASE.**—Charles Johnson, who was the recent witness on the part of the prosecution in the case of Brown and Bell, for the robbery of Currier & Trott's jewelry store in Boston, was recently convicted in the Municipal Court of that city, of having in his possession with intent to pass, and also of passing counterfeit money.

**A MATTER FOR COMMENT.**—We take the following from the Boston Times:

"AN OLD OFFENDER.—Joseph F. Hutchinson, an old inmate from the State Prison, and recently discharged by the Court from a late offence, on account of insanity, was arrested for stealing a watch. He has been in prison so long that stealing has become second nature to him."

What a commentary the conclusion of this extract forms upon our present system of imprisonment. Reformation will never be produced until we adopt some system of transportation.

**A PUBLIC SCOLD.**—A woman named Sophia Huffnagle, was convicted in Philadelphia on Monday of being a common scold, to the annoyance of her neighbors. Nine witnesses swore she was, and four swore she was not, yet she was convicted, but sentence was deferred. This is the second instance where this offence has been preferred by the commonwealth in that city.

John Myers, a young German, was also convicted of burglary, in breaking into the house of a Mr. Gaul, baker, in the Northern Liberties, and rifling several of the journeymen's trunks. The premises were also fired by him at the same time. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

**YANKEE SHAVER.**—One of the cutest of this class recently took board in this city, at a hotel at \$5 per week, with an agreement that he should be allowed a deduction of 37½ cents for each time he was absent at dinner or supper. He lodged and breakfasted two weeks, and at the expiration of that time brought the landlord in his debt 50 cents, his bill being 28 meals at 37½ cents each.

**ELOPEMENT FROM CURIOSITY.**—A gentleman of Paris, who had always lived on the happiest terms with his wife, recently joined a masonic lodge. On his return his wife was very anxious to learn the great secret, but he evaded the subject by telling her there was none. She was not thus to be denied in her Eve-like curiosity, and a few weeks afterwards eloped with a young man who promised if she would, that he would tell her all she desired. She found out afterwards that her new lover was not a member of the order!

**REPEAL OF THE LICENSE LAW.**—A writer in the Albany Argus recommends a repeal of the License Law, and to grant license to all who wish them, on conditions that in addition to other taxes, they be assessed (the maintenance of all paupers who become so by drinking liquor.

**AN EXPANSIBLE CURRENCY.**—One dollar bills of the New Haven County Bank are issued, composed of paper made of India rubber, which is manufactured at Lisbon. This is the most expansible kind of paper currency, and is admirably adapted to such banking institutions as desire to "stretch their credit."

**CORONER'S VERDICT—CONGESTION.**—We were much gratified to find our article of last week, on the subject of Coroners' verdicts of "Death by Congestion," &c. generally re-published by our exchanges. We will guarantee that it will hereafter be a rare sight in this city to see this ridiculous reason given as a cause for death, in the official records of the Coroner. Whenever it is we shall note it.

**MURDER AT DORCHESTER, Md.**—An atrocious murder was committed near New Market, Md., on Tuesday last, by a colored man, named Denwood Camper, upon the person of a slave of James Thompson. The murderer despatched his victim with a grubbing hoe, and afterwards cut off his head. The quarrel originated about parched corn! He was arrested, and made a full confession.

**LET LOOSE AT LAST.**—Charles R. Bragdon, who was acquitted of the charge of the murder of Colonel Henley, of Portland, and afterwards, (Tirrell like) arrested for adultery, has been released from the last arrest also, and set at full liberty.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Q."—Sir Walter Raleigh was executed for high treason in England, in the reign of James Ist, who was first styled King of Great Britain.

"B."—The trial of Warren Hastings for high treason took place in England in 1793.

"SUSPENSION."—The Philadelphia Banks suspended specie payments on the 10th of May, 1837, and the New York Banks, except three, the day previous.

"Y."—Yes—there was a man named James Moran alias Murrell, convicted in Philadelphia in November, 1836, of the murder of Captain Smith, of the schooner William Wirt, bound from Boston to Buenos Ayres. He was hung at Philadelphia on the 19th of May, 1837.—The name of Murrell was assumed. The man who acted as his executioner was afterwards convicted of stealing a watch.

"WASHINGTON."—The jury in the third trial of Richard H. White, for firing the Treasury building at Washington, remained out three days and nights, and then could not agree.

## Counterfeits.

**COUNTERFEITS.**—We were shown a \$1000 bill of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, of this city, which was taken by an Exchange Broker at New-Orleans. It is an excellent counterfeit throughout. The note is dated June 4, 1843, No. 6. The engraving is rather dark, but the general appearance of the note is good, and well calculated to deceive.

**NEW COUNTERFEIT.**—One hundred dollar counterfeit notes on the Nashville branch of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, are noticed as in circulation at St. Louis, so well executed as to deceive the best judges. [Where is Mitchell who escaped on straw ball?—Eds. N. P. Gaz.]

**COUNTERFEIT ANDOVER BANK BILLS.**—Two persons who called themselves William H. Hyde and Alonzo Pierce, were brought before the Police Court at Boston, by officer Pendleton, for passing and attempting to pass counterfeit \$10 bills on the Andover Bank. The bills, by a chemical process, were altered from some broken bank to the Andover Bank, and are calculated to deceive unless closely scrutinized.

**A WITNESS IN A BOX.**—In a case pending before Judge Findley of the Philadelphia District Court, on Monday last, a witness refused to answer a question relative to conversations held with the plaintiff on the merits of the case, such conversation being held in confidence. The Judge insisted upon an answer—the witness refused—the counsel for plaintiff proposed on behalf of his client to absolve the witness from secrecy, but the witness declined. The Court then threatened to imprison—the witness regretted his determination, but said he "would die sooner than answer." The counsel then withdrew the question, but Judge Findley told the witness that he was not discharged from the court, as the Court would take into consideration how far the withdrawal of a question propounded to a witness by counsel released the witness from the consequences of a refusal to answer.

**SUSPECTED MURDERER.**—William McLain was committed by Mayor Swift, on Tuesday, on suspicion of the murder of James Clark, who has been missing since Saturday night last, when they quarrelled at a house near Schuylkill. Clark's clothes were found in McLain's house. The body has not yet been discovered.

**DARING OUTRAGE.**—Mr. J. R. Gitchell, of the firm of Collins & Gitchell, attorneys at law, Cincinnati, was knocked down in the streets of that city on Tuesday night last and robbed of \$450. Mr. G. was most dreadfully injured, but his recovery was thought probable.

**ANOTHER FALL RIVER MURDER.**—A girl named Catharine Harrington was found drowned in the Watuppa Pond, in the southeast part of Fall River, on Thursday morning last. It is supposed that misfortune had induced her to drown herself—and we learn that the verdict of the jury of inquest was in accordance with that supposition. It would be well for the person who was the cause of the misfortune, of which death has been the consequence, to reflect upon the subject.

Where's Parson Avery?

## Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

In this Court a very novel case came up on application of M. Brown, Esq., District Attorney of Steuben county, in the matter of the conviction of one Nero Grant for murder. It appeared that this man was tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be hung, but his friends procured a stay of proceedings beyond the day fixed for the execution. On appeal then made to the Supreme Court at this term the verdict and judgment was affirmed. The District Attorney then applied to the Court for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring the convict up so that he may receive a new sentence of the law. The Court granted the motion, and next week Nero Grant will be brought up for sentence.

**INHUMAN OUTRAGE.**—We learn that on Tuesday night, a young girl who was passing down Hester street, accosted a yellow woman named Susan Smith, inquiring for work. The woman took her into house No. 155 Hester street, (house of assignation) took her upstairs, and held her while a man, who has not yet been arrested, violated her person. She remained in the house all night, and in the morning went to the office of the Chief of Police and made complaint. Officers Norris and Bloom, we are informed, proceeded immediately to Hester street, and took in custody said Susan Smith, who was locked up to answer for the outrage. The girl was also detained as a witness.



## THE LAST MYSTERY OF GOTHAM.

Coroner Walters has, for several days past, been engaged in the investigation of a case involved in a complete mystery, and appears likely to remain so, at least for the present. From the facts that we have gathered on the subject, it appears that a respectable widow lady of limited circumstances, understood to be a resident of Peekskill, and according to her own statement, recently made application to the authorities of Westchester county, to have some provision made for her child, a boy about seven years old. Her request was refused, whereupon she came to this city and called upon the Mayor, hoping through his influence to have her child provided for in some benevolent institution here; and upon the recommendation of the Mayor, she went to the Half Orphan Asylum, where the admission of the little boy was, however, denied. Finding herself unsuccessful in the object of her visit, she returned down town as far as Chambers street, with the intention of obtaining accommodations at some house for the night, near the landing of the Peekskill boat, as she was to be on hand, and return home by it on the following morning. The rest of the story may be gathered from the following testimony, adduced before the Coroner.

James Bryant, residing at No. 300 Chambers street, being sworn, deposed that on Thursday afternoon a man came to his house, and inquired if he could accommodate for the night a lady and a little boy, who in the morning were going to Peekskill in the steamboat Columbia; he asked me to go up the street and see her; as he seemed so anxious about it, I went up the street and saw the lady, and told her that I did not know but that I would accommodate her, although my house was full, and desired her to come with me to my house; I carried her basket for her; her luggage consisted of a square kind of a basket, which appeared to be very full; she had a shawl thrown across her arm; after getting to my house, I took the basket up stairs to the front room, and conducted the lady to the same room, which was occupied by Mrs. Hall, who consented for the lady to remain there until I could get a room ready for her; I did not see the lady again until about nine o'clock in the evening; she was then in the dining room, and asked me for some wine; I told her that I had none; she then asked me for some milk, which I gave her; she sat down and drank it; while she was drinking the milk, John B. Rochette, who boards with me, came into the dining-room, and beckoned me to come out; I followed him into the bar room and after closing the door, Rochette asked me if I knew what lady that was who was then drinking the milk; I told him that it was a stranger that was going to stop all night, and go off by the morning boat; Rochette then told me that a short time previous he had been in the privy, and while there the lady in question had been in the adjoining apartment, and that he saw her through an aperture of the partition, put a bundle through the hole of the seat—the bundle floated in the sink, and that she took a stick and pushed the bundle under the water with which the sink is filled; I have occupied the house since the second of March last. A Mrs. Smith, who was a boarder in the house previous to my taking it, still remains there, and has been confined since the 1st of May; her child died when two or three days old; I saw the certificate that the doctor gave of its death, and also saw the coffin when it was brought to the house, but I do not know where the child was buried; I believe the child was a boy; no other female has been sick at my house that I am aware of; the sink was searched for the bundle that had been thrown into it; it was found about 11 o'clock last night; I saw the bundle after it was brought to the stoop and opened; it contained a dead child; I never asked the stranger her name; she said that she was from Peekskill; I am satisfied that she did not give birth to the child found while in my house; she had a little boy with her; the infant taken from the sink, when found, was wrapped in a cloth.

John B. Rochette, being examined, testified as follows: I board with Mr. Bryant. On Thursday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, while I was in the privy, I heard a window raised up that leads into the yard, and soon heard footsteps that I thought were those of a woman. I stood still and held the door, so that no person could get in. The person then went into the other apartment of the privy with a light; I could see the light. I remained quite still, and heard a rattling of paper, as though there was a good deal of it on the floor; I saw the light at this time shining bright by looking into the hole of the sink. I then heard a rattling of the paper, as though the person in the adjoining apartment of the privy was pushing it through the hole of the sink; immediately afterwards I heard something fall into the sink, and on looking down, I saw something floating that looked like a bundle—whether it consisted of paper or not, I cannot tell—the person then put a hand with a light in it through the hole of the privy seat, and moved the hand around as if for the purpose of seeing where the bundle was. The hand and light were then withdrawn; the person then took a stick or piece of board, four or five feet long, and with it pushed the bundle under water, after which I did not see it again; the light was again put through the sink as if for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bundle could be seen or not, and then left the privy; I opened the door of the privy in which I was standing and saw the strange female alluded to stepping up the back stoop that leads into the house; she had a bag, also a shawl on, at the time; I saw her at the same moment set a square basket down on the stoop, until she opened the door that leads into the house, when she took the basket up and carried it with her; as soon as the female had entered the house I ran and looked through the window in the dining room, where I saw the female that had just gone in from the yard; I immediately went into the house and passed through the dining-room where she was to the bar room, and called Mr. Bryant to me and told him what I had seen; he appeared very much surprised, and we both went into the yard with a lamp and proceeded to search for what had been thrown into the sink. After working with books, &c., for about an hour, a bundle was found, and on opening it, it was discovered to contain a dead child. We also found in the sink two other births, one of which appeared to be very fresh, the other in an advanced state of decomposition. I believe the bundle found in the sink is the same that was thrown in by the female in question; whereupon the stranger was transferred to the custody of a policeman and locked up in the Third Ward Station House, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest upon the body of the infant taken from the sink.

Dr. Thomas Holmes, deposed as follows:—I have made a post mortem examination of the body of the female infant found in the sink, and found a number of punctures which appeared to have been produced after death; the cuticle was abraded on portions of the body. On opening the chest and removing the lungs, it was evident that the child had been born alive, and at full period of pregnancy. From the examination I have made, I am of the opinion that the child was born alive, and that it has been dead for four or five days.

Corneilus B. Archer, physician, being examined, testified as follows:—I have made an examination of the body of the dead female infant in question, a post mortem examination having been made previous to my viewing the body—the lungs gave evidence that the child had lived after birth, also the other organs proved the same facts. The body is fully developed and has probably been born at full period of pregnancy. The umbilical cord (about three inches in length) is attached, and has been carelessly and loosely tied with a piece of tape. The cuticle on some parts of the body is abraded; the marks of external injury on the body were evidently produced after death. I am of the opinion, from the appearances of the body that the

child has been dead from three to five days. With the consent of the accused female, and without advice, I have examined her; she has not been the mother of the deceased child.

The Jury rendered the following verdict:—That the female infant came to her death by some cause unknown to the Jury, and that said female infant was thrown into the sink by some person or persons unknown to the Jury. Whereupon the stranger was discharged from custody.

## Police Items.

**FORGERY AND FRAUD.**—A singular charge of fraud or forgery has been under investigation before his honor the Mayor for the last few days, respecting the obtaining of six pipes of Madeira wine, valued at \$600, on Thursday two weeks ago, from the firm of Peck and Van Buren, No. 50 Front street, by means of an order purporting to be drawn by Deputy Mayor & Street; No. 114 Warren street West. The wine was delivered as per order, marked cash; and the order further stated that it was to be shipped that day; consequently Peck and Van Buren knowing the house to be good, delivered it forthwith, and on the following Saturday sent down for the money, and then was informed that the order was fraudulent, as they never placed in the hands of officer Bowyer, and the porter authorized any such purchase. The matter was then found who assisted the cartman in placing the wine on the cart, and from him they ascertained that the six pipes of wine had been taken to Barclay & Livingston's in Broad street. Upon inquiring of that firm respecting the receipt of the wine, they stated that a broker by the name of David R. Burns, doing business at No. 100 Wall street, deposited the above six pipes of wine with them for sale. This, with other circumstances connected with the case, and the similarity of Burns' hand writing and that of the order, justified the Mayor in issuing a warrant for the arrest of Burns, for the purpose of further investigating the matter. The Mayor held Mr. Burns to bail in the sum of \$2000, which he gave and was liberated from custody.

**INFANT ABANDONED.**—About 8 o'clock on Sunday night a very young female child was left in St. James' Church, in James street, with the following note pinned to its dress:

"To the Reverend Mr. Smith, Pastor of St. James' Church, New York.—Rev. Father: I am a poor woman, and I am not able to support my child or I would not have parted with it. The child's name is Mary Ann; she was baptized in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, New York."

The little unfortunate was sent to the Alms House.

**ATTEMPT TO PASS BAD MONEY.**—An officer of the 4th Ward, arrested on Wednesday night a man called Patrick Green, on a charge of attempting to pass three \$5 spurious Globe bank bills on B. Seligman, No. 131 Chatham street. Detained by Justice Drinker for examination.

**OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.**—Officer Barton returned from Philadelphia on Thursday, having in custody Wm. F. Hall of that city, arrested by virtue of a bench warrant charging him with having obtained from Charles T. Hopkins in Maiden Lane, of this city, a considerable amount of goods, by fraudulently representing that he was the owner of a large store in Philadelphia. Detained for examination.

**BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.**—A woman of dissolute habits, named Ellen Millard, alias Brady, was committed to prison on Thursday in a beastly state of intoxication—had a fit in the course of the afternoon, and died shortly afterwards. The coroner held an inquest upon the body.

**THE BROADWAY ROBERT.**—Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of South Brooklyn was held, on Wednesday evening, 5th inst., at the Grammer School, on the corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., to take into consideration the best means of preventing a repetition of the outrages against life and property that have been lately committed there. Resolutions were passed, declaring it expedient to abolish the present system of police, and have a day and night police, on a new system, appointed. Messrs. G. B. Lamar, E. W. Dunham, A. Mann, Jr., J. A. Underwood, J. M. Moriarty, and J. N. Taylor, were appointed a committee to confer with the Common Council on the subject. Until the new force be properly organized, it was resolved that the citizens be requested to organize themselves into a night volunteer patrol.

**BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.**—Officers Mansfield and Cogan, of the 17th Ward, arrested, on Friday night, two fellows called Perry White and James Bloomer, on a charge of burglariously entering the grocery store on the corner of Stanton and Clinton streets, stealing therefrom \$50 in money and two watches. The shed in the rear of the store was set on fire, which is supposed to have been done by the burglars, with an idea of burning up the store, thus to destroy the knowledge of the burglary. The fire was discovered and extinguished by the above vigilant officers, before any material damage was done. The accused were detained for examination.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—Officers Feeny and O'Brien of the 6th Ward, arrested two men by the names of Thomas Johnson and Patrick McGuire, on a charge of knocking down a man by the name of Charles Wakefield, residing at No. 100 Centre street, while in an alley-way at 65 Cross st., on the Five Points, and while the ravens had him down, they threatened to take his life if he made any noise, at the same time stole from his pocket a wallet containing \$16 in bank bills, and then made their escape. The above officers were informed of the robbery, and in less than half an hour afterwards they had the two robbers in custody, together with a woman called Esther Shields, on whom the officers found the wallet belonging to the complainant, minus the money.

**DISORDERLY HOUSE.**—Officer Burley, of the lower police, arrested a woman called Jenny White, on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, wherein she stands charged with keeping a disorderly house, at No. 18 Rennie street, being a common resort for the lowest grade of female prostitutes, many of which are of a tender age, not exceeding 13 or 14 years. The magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$300, for her appearance at Court for trial. This makes the second time, within the last four weeks, this woman has been arrested on the same charge.

**CAUGHT AT "LAST."**—Constable Joseph, of the 4th Ward, arrested, on Sunday morning, a swell covey called George Howard, alias "Towhead," whom the officers found snugly stowed in bed with his paramour, in Anthony street, apparently with all the security imaginable. This young rascal is a "pal" of George Walters, alias "Daddy," who was detected on the "sneak," on Tuesday afternoon last, on the premises No. 51 Fourth street, occupied by Mr. James A. Stringway, stealing therefrom several articles of jewelry, valued at near \$30. "Daddy" was caught after a long chase, but "Towhead" escaped by the nimble use of his understanding, leaving behind him his cap in the fight. The owner of the premises identified "Towhead" as one of the parties seen coming out of the house where the robbery was committed. Justice Osborne committed him in full for trial.

**CHARGE OF LIBEL.**—Officer Leonard arrested Ezekiel Baker on a warrant issued by the mayor, charging him with having published a libelous article upon the character of a young man named Robt. W. James of this city. He was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer the complaint preferred against him.

**STEALING TRIVIALS.**—Officers Mansfield & Cogan, of the 17th Ward, arrested on Wednesday, a black fellow called Bob Verallies, alias Jackson, and his wife, on a charge of entering various stores under pretence of purchasing small articles, and while the woman is making the bargain, the black rascal is concealing property under his coat. On searching the dwelling of these thieves, the officers found quite an assortment of articles, such as combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, &c., evidently all stolen, for which an owner is wanted. Apply to the above officers, at the 17th ward station house, corner of the Bowery and Third street.

**BURGLARY.**—The store No. 91 Barclay street, occupied by Marston & Perkins, was entered on Sunday night by some burglars, through the scuffle, from the adjoining building. Officer Hulst of the 53rd Ward, discovered the rascals on the premises, and went for assistance to make sure of their arrest, when on his return he found they had escaped, having been alarmed by the neighbors, carrying with them \$60 in counterfeit money, \$2 in good money, and two overcoats.

**CHARGE OF BURGLARY.**—By a note from officer Hughes of Lancaster, we learn that on Tuesday evening Messrs. Bear & Shober, of the Fulton House, of that city, arrested Conrad Focht on the charge of burglary. There were found on his person \$350, three or four dozen silk handkerchiefs, and about one hundred keys of different kinds. The money and handkerchiefs were identified as having been stolen from Columbia. Within the last three or four weeks several hotels have been robbed in Lancaster and its vicinity, of various valuable articles, the most of which have been traced to his possession. Keys were stolen from the house of Reed, Shirts, Kamfman and Lasker, many of which, found on Focht, were recognized as belonging to them, besides other articles in his possession.

**CHARGE OF FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.**—Officer Burley, of the lower police, arrested a man by the name of Wm. O'Connor, on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, wherein he stands charged with having obtained between \$400 and \$500 from Jeremiah Jackson, broker, No. 71 Wall street, by false and fraudulent representations. It appears that O'Connor represented to Mr. Jackson that he was the owner of some 500,000 acres of land in Virginia, which land he would place in the hands of Jackson to sell, and further stated, that it would be necessary for him, O'Connor, to go on to Virginia in order to settle up some chancery business, and pay various expenses. For this purpose Mr. J. advanced the above sum of money. Jackson was authorized to sell the land in the absence of O'Connor at the South. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that the land was not owned by O'Connor, but by a Mr. James McCall, of Philadelphia; consequently the sale effected by Mr. Jackson of the aforesaid property, was null and void, and the money thus advanced by Mr. J., is said to have been obtained by false and fraudulent representation. The case is now under investigation, before the above magistrate.

**STEALING A MAN.**—Officer Relyea of the lower police, arrested a man by the name of John McChrystal, on a charge of stealing a boy named valued at \$200, from the stable of Dennis McLaughlin, residing at No. 2 Hooker street.

**TELL IT NOT IN GATH.**—John Farrell found \$1000 in Wall street on Thursday; he ran a block after the owner, Mr. Weeks, of Carroll Place, and returned the money to him, when the magnanimous recoverer gave him a reward of twelve and a half cents.

## Vice Chancellor's Court.

**Decisions in Chancery.**—Hon. Lewis H. Sandford Vice Chancellor—Monday, May 10.—Margaret Gallis vs. Jean Gallis—Docket for divorce on the ground of adultery, with costs.

Maria Lent vs. Abraham Lent—Order for precept to commit defendant for non-payment of alimony, with \$5 costs. Defendant not to proceed in the case till payment.

Honrietta Helne vs. Solomon Helne—The like order with costs, directed to be paid on 9th March. No costs to either party on the present application. Catherine McBurney vs. B. M. McBurney—Order that defendant pay temporary alimony for complainant and her child, at \$5 per week, from 8th December, 1846, and half the money to be paid in ten days and the balance in 30 days, and future to be paid monthly.

## U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

**Charge of Revolt.**—Charles Thomas, second mate of the bark Gazelle, indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on board said vessel, was put on his trial this morning. It appeared the prisoner shipped at New Orleans on a voyage to Bordeaux, and from thence back to this port. That on the 11th of April last, on the homeward voyage, he was standing on deck, the captain came to him and ordered him to do some duty, in relation to working the vessel, upon which he ordered the captain aid, saying that he had no business there; that he, the mate, was in charge of that part of the vessel; he then laid hands on the captain, and forcibly pushed him off. The next day knocked off and refused to do any more duty. The defence set up by the mate was, that the master of the vessel improperly and unnecessarily interfered with him in the discharge of his duty. Evidence of good character was also given. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, and to be imprisoned until paid.

## Circuit Court.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Before Judge Edmonds.

**The Harris Forgery Case.**—Judge Edmonds, upon taking his seat on the bench on Friday, made a very lengthy comment upon the merits of this important trial, and concluded by declaring he would not permit it to proceed further, as in his opinion the evidence would not warrant a conviction. The District Attorney rose, and with great animation declared that he would not waive his rights as public prosecutor, and would insist upon sending the case to the jury. He was followed by Mr. O'Connor in a very long and able argument, in which he reviewed the whole of the testimony; and in the course of his argument made some very stringent remarks on the position taken by the Judge. The latter shortly replied, and said his opinion was unchanged, but he would reserve his final decision until to-morrow, (Saturday morning).

**THE COURTS ON SATURDAY.**—The only feature was the trial of Levi Harris for forgery, which assumes a rather interesting phase since the contest commenced between the presiding judge and the public and private prosecutor. The former desiring the immediate acquittal of the accused, without the formality of a summing up, and the latter convinced, as they say, of the guilt of the prisoner under the evidence, are desirous of taking the sense of the jury thereon. On Saturday, at the opening of the Court, Mr. Spencer rose to address the Court, and after the learned gentleman had proceeded for a few minutes, the Judge requested to know what particular object the counsel had in view. To this Mr. B. replied, that he wished to convince the Court that he possessed the right and the power to stop the case at any time. Judge Edmonds said, that having examined into the question after the adjournment of the Court on Friday, he was convinced that he did not possess any power to prevent the case going to the jury contrary to the wishes of the prosecuting counsel.

**Convicts at Sing Sing.**—The reporter of "The Globe" of this city, in a recent visit to Sing Sing Prison, thus describes the condition of a number of the most prominent convicts:—

"Harper is dead; Rose is in the Hospital, as is also Tom Conroy, the pick-pocket. Aleck Hong is still in the blacksmith shop, apparently healthy and as independent-looking as ever. Parkinson, the barge robber, is in the tailor's shop—he will not live out his sentence. Smith, alias Honyman is there also, but sadly altered—he will in all probability, never again be free until death unbars his prison door. Collard alias Davis, is in the file-room, but his bright, uneasy eye, has lost its lustre, and the man is fixed on him? Miller alias Cupid, is weaving, and as we passed his loom, veiled his features in the web; he may come out. Jack Sullivan looks, if any thing, more desperate and diabolical than ever—he is a dangerous man. Old Holdgate, the accomplice of Bob Sutton in an extensive forgery, some years since (this piece of villainy destroyed the reputation and finally ended the days of Mr. Redmond, a once estimable citizen in this community), and who has been recently sent up for a burglary, is following his former business of fawterer—he is industrious and quiet. Jack Carter is in the quarry. George Potter is in the Cooper's shop. Shoemaker George, sent up for picking a pocket, is failing—he is much altered; but, as his term is a short one, he may come out. Young Livingston, and his partner in crime, (Hodgkins) were pardoned some two months ago. They were convicted of burglary—having been previously tried for a more serious offence and acquitted. Middle Green was also pardoned some months since, on condition that she went home to Albany. She is now in this city, and has been for some time. Hagan and McManus, sentenced to Sing Sing for the robbery of the establishment of Genie C. Scott, in Broadway, are looking well—not having been in prison a sufficient lapse of time to feel the effects of the curse. Hagan is weaving, and McManus is in the Harness Hardware Department. Alburis' also has a healthy look. He attempted to rob a crockery store on the corner of Broadway and Chamber street, and was at the time shot at by the clerk. Alburis is an old rogue, the young in years. Simonds and Harrington—up for counterfeiting—look poorly. They are both marked by the prison demon. Harrington, it will be recollected, was arrested for the robbery of Livingston & Wells' Express, but somehow slipped through the fingers of justice in the interior, to be finally caught in this city. Dutch Charley has been relieved from steady labor, and is now one of the Half boys. It has been ascertained, since he was sent to Sing Sing, that he was formerly an inmate of the Cherry Hill Institution, Penn. Ragge, the accomplice of Saunders in the Catherine street forgery, is in the same department, and is, probably, the best looking convict in the prison;—his person is kept neat, and his face looks healthy. Saunders is rough and care-worn, seemingly spirit-crushed. Bennett, the defaulting Fourth Ward Policeman, has got the bleach of the solitary cell upon his countenance, and carries a dejected, shrinking look. McKittrick, the handsome Pole, who was convicted of constructive larceny, for hiring a piano and then selling it, has been pardoned. Young Wiener, the r. liber of the Post Office at Point Jervis, seems almost idiotic. He is weaving carpets, but will, in all human probability, soon become insane."

**STATE PRISON AT SING SING.**—By the politeness of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Stanton, we give below the list of convicts discharged during the month of April, by expiration of sentence, pardoned, and by death.

**Pardoned.**

April 4	Charles Campbell	.....	New York.
" 20	Michael Williams	.....	Schenectady.
" 31	Wm. J. Brush	.....	New York.
<b>Expiration of Sentence.</b>			
" 6	Henry Nation	.....	New York.
" 7	John Field	.....	do
" 7	Henry Griffin	.....	do
" 7	Andrew Platt	.....	Orange Co.
" 11	Gerritt W. Van Schaick	.....	Ulster Co.
" 14	E. J. Wakeman	.....	Kings Co.
" 16	Wm. H. Lyon, (U. S. convict)	.....	New York.
" 16	John Carey	.....	Albany.
" 17	Lewis Bourgeois	.....	do
" 18	Robert Black	.....	do
" 18	Israel Bolles	.....	New York.
" 19	Henry Leonard	.....	Richmond Co.
" 20	Wm. R. Hunt	.....	ew York.
" 21	Wm. H. Jones	.....	do
" 21	Chauncey Larkin	.....	do
" 24	Henry Clarkson	.....	do
" 24	James Moore	.....	Albany
" 30	Andrew J. Clark	.....	Delaware Co.

**Died in Prison.**

April 31st—York Spicer and Charles Alsop; 23d, Isaac Little; 23rd, Timothy White.  
Number of males remaining in prison April 30th, inclusive, ..... 749  
Discharged by expiration during the month, ..... 18  
Pardoned do, ..... 3  
Death do, ..... 4  
Received into prison during the month, ..... 19  
Number of females received during the month, ..... 2  
Discharged, ..... None.  
Died, ..... None.  
Remaining in prison April 30th, ..... 84

**ANTI CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—The Annual Meeting of the New York State Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment was held on Monday evening, at the Apollo Saloon. The room was densely crowded, and the proceedings were deeply interesting.

Hon. W. T. McCoun, President of the Society, on taking the chair, congratulated the meeting on the progress of the cause and the signs of its ultimate triumph.

Rev. T. L. Harris was the first speaker. He maintained that the cause in which the Society was engaged was founded in everlasting Truth, and must be crowned with success. This idea he dwelt upon at considerable length, and with his usual energy. He was followed by

Horace Greeley, who spoke of the present state of public opinion in reference to the gallows, as a proof that the cause of reform had made decided progress and would triumph sooner or later, according as its advocates should prove faithful or otherwise. Every enterprise which looked to a change so important as that proposed by this Society must of course encounter a powerful resistance, and for a long time must depend for its support upon a few. The majority of the thinking portion of the community he believed were already convinced that capital punishment was wrong; but the mass of the people had given little attention to the subject, while the instinct of revenge was strong. It was only by patient, unrelenting labor, that the cause could be expected to succeed, and for such labor there was abundant encouragement.

Rev. W. H. Channing followed Mr. Greeley in a speech of great force and beauty, in which he dwelt principally on the argument of the injustice of Society's taking human life. He also contended that the safety of society does not require the taking of life.

The annual report was next read by Rev. Wm. B. Balch. It showed that the Society had labored during the past year with a good degree of efficiency and success.

Judge Lewis, of Lancaster, Pa., was then introduced to the assembly. He spoke briefly but well, and presented many facts within his own experience as a lawyer and a judge, showing the pernicious influence of the death penalty, particularly in screening the guilty. Mr. Strong, of Ct. made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.



# DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles, it is six times cheaper, purer, and more powerful than any other. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, or debilitating the system. It is the great remedy for all diseases of the blood, and for all other remedies it is a superior. It cures all diseases, it invigorates the body.

## IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15000 Cures in this Year.  
1,000 cures of Rheumatism.  
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.  
2,500 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.  
2,000 Female Complaints and ever.

Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

## RHEUMATISM.

More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1846.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir, I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,  
43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

## Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my lustrous situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New-York, Aug. 2. 139 Washington street.

## GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,

corner of Grand and Lydian streets.  
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

## OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; F. E. Elmendorf, M.D.  
Albany, April 1, 1844.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, leucorrhoea, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. PRESTON, M.D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres-st., New Orleans; 163 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N. J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottle, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and the name blown on the glass.

# BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be the most valuable ever discovered, as a purgative, and as a remedial or alterative. It stands alone, and is not a preparation or combination of other medicines. Its purgative properties are alone of its value. For these pills may be taken daily, or at intervals, and instead of weakening by the cathartic action, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Manureur dose, which these Pills do not know. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TEETH are not injured—the GUMS and LIMBS are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC BRUISES; they cure DIARRHOEA and STYPTICUS or ULCER. They cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.  
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—

Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully,

S. W. WORNELL.

## CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of new worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

## PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonaset tea. Bonaset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

## COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Many well informed persons suppose that costiveness cannot be cured, except by violent means; but the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great cathartics used, and exercise. No question but that cathartics are important, as well as cold baths, but getting out of bed in the morning to sit in the case, and they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

## CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS

Lebanon, N. H., 30th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York; and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Haver street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han sell, 165 Division; Geo. E. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 699 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburg; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INDEBTED FROM HIS DEBTS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE FIRST TITLE OF THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Henssler, Counselor-at-law, at his office, in the city of Troy, on the 16th day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

## FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

## ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pale, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye; pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; falling off; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

436 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.

All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

## IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is the only remedy for Epileptic Fits (or falling sickness), Convulsions, Spasms, &c. This medicine, for sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in almost every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure. Pamphlets containing thirty-six pages of testimony (some of which have been presented by eminent physicians), to be had by applying at the principal office. Reference to Judge Randall, 94 East Broadway, N.Y.; Col. E. Denlow, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dr. W. L. Monroe, Guilford, Ohio; Rev. Richmond Taggart, West Davenport, N.Y.; Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.; W. Bennett, Esq., 171 Grand-st., N.Y.

## RECENTLY CURED.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley, 116 Orchard street, N.Y.; C. H. Boughton, 202 18th st., N.Y.; Mrs. Jas. Berthoff, Chester, Orange county, N.Y.; Miss —, No. — street, N.Y.; a physician's daughter. All communications (post paid) addressed to Dr. S. HART, (late Evans & Hart) will be punctually attended. All orders must be accompanied with the money. The medicine, with full directions, is carefully packed in boxes, and sent to any part of the United States. Prices per box, \$9, \$17, and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines, \$2. Prepared and sold only by DR. S. HART.

Principal Office, 238 Broadway, N.Y. P. S.—The justly celebrated Nervous (or Epileptic, Sugar Coated Pills for the cure of all nervous diseases) may be had by applying as above.

## WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould (an objection to the first made by Wilder). All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 129 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HEERING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

220 6m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES.  
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y., and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.  
THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."  
The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

## ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

27 Centre street—New York.



[OFFICIAL.]

# A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY	AGE	HT.	HAIR	COMPLEXION	HEIGHT	WHERE BORN	OCCUPATION	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION	REMARKS	
1273	John Kelly	recruit	31	hazel	d brown	fair	5 4	Brooklyn, N.Y.	wheelwright	April 17, 1847, Boston	April 17, 1847, Boston	Sp's promptly, \$6 bounty pd.	
1274	John Riley	"	31	blue	d brown	fair	5 7	Meath Co., Ireland	shoemaker	April 17, 1847, " "	April 17, 1847, " "	No bounty paid or clothing drawn	
1275	James Riley	"	27	blue	brown	fair	5 3	Longford, Ireland	soldier	April 19, 1847, " "	April 19, 1847, " "	" " " "	
1276	Samuel Brown	11th regt. D	29	gray	sandy	sandy	5 9	Ireland	tailor	April 7, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 31, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	Crooked nose, left his uniform lying on the road, a little pocket-pitted	
1277	Wyatt Carpenter	6th inf. C	28	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Virginia	laborer	July 10, 1846, Baton Rouge	Feb. 21, 1847, Baton Rouge	Deserted when on detached service, commanded by Lieutenant Dent, 6th infantry. Date of desertion not given	
1278	James O'Brien	"	28	gray	sandy	fair	5 9	Alabama	soldier	Dec. 26, 1846, New-Orleans	"	"	
1279	Thomas Patterson	"	28	hazel	brown	dark	5 8	Michigan	mason	April 2, 1847, Ft. Towson	"	"	
1280	Nicholas Hammer	"	29	blue	light	light	5 9	France	baker	July 16, 1846, New-Orleans	"	"	
1281	Frederick Metzger	"	28	blue	black	dark	5 8	Germany	soldier	July 23, 1846, " "	"	"	
1282	Henry Colgrove	"	28	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	New-York	farmer	Nov. 31, 1846, New-York	"	"	
1283	Michael Schwarz	Capt. Howard's Comp.	28	blue	black	fair	5 11	Hungary	soldier	M'ch 20, 1847, Baltimore	M'ch 20, 1847, Baltimore	"	
1284	Joseph Vogel	of Vol.	28	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Darmstadt, Germany	shoemaker	M'ch 20, 1847, " "	M'ch 20, 1847, " "	"	
1285	Caleb Gorrach	of Vol.	19	blue	black	fair	5 8	Baltimore, Md.	shoemaker	M'ch 16, 1847, " "	M'ch 20, 1847, " "	"	
1286	John McAlone	3d drag.	19	blue	black	fair	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	shoemaker	M'ch 20, 1847, " "	M'ch 20, 1847, " "	"	
1287	John McAdair	6th regt. E	23	blue	black	fair	5 9	New-York	mason	April 16, 1847, New-York	April 16, 1847, New-York	"	
1288	James Richards	"	23	blue	black	fair	5 9	Onondaga, N.Y.	laborer	July 16, 1846, Pittsburg	M'ch 18, 1847, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz	"	
1289	John B. Fairchild	recruit	23	blue	sandy	fair	5 6	Morris Co., N.J.	shoemaker	April 16, 1847, Salina, N.Y.	April 31, 1847, Salina, N.Y.	"	
1290	Gotthard Kock	11th regt. B	23	gray	h brown	fair	5 4	Wurttemberg, Germany	baker	M'ch 1, 1847, " "	M'ch 8, 1847, Philadelphia	"	
1291	John Schiwell	"	29	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Prussia	tailor	M'ch 5, 1847, " "	M'ch 16, 1847, " "	"	
1292	Wm. Southwick	9th regt.	27	hazel	dark	light	5 11	Waterville, Me.	teamster	April 21, 1847, Providence	April 22, 1847, Providence	rec'd bounty, no clothing	
1293	Wm. Lake	recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 5	Cork, Ireland	tailor	April 19, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	April 22, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	"	
1294	George Grissner	"	27	blue	light	ruddy	5 5	Germany	tailor	April 17, 1847, Chillicothe, O.	April 15, 1847, Chillicothe	"	
1295	John O. Neil	"	29	blue	gray	fair	5 3	Derry, Ireland	soldier	April 19, 1847, " "	April 23, 1847, " "	"	
1296	David Strong	9th inf.	24	blue	black	dark	5 6	Shoreham, Vt.	joiner or cabinetmaker	April 6, 1847, Rutland, Vt.	April 24, 1847, Rutland Vt.	2d Enlistment Was heard from going North thro' Burlington, Vt., called himself "Smith" Sergeant, belonged to recruiting party	
1297	James H. Porter	7th inf. B	23	gray	brown	light	5 5	Virginia	laborer	Dec. 2, 1844, New-Orleans	April 24, 1847, Bangor, Me.	"	
1298	James McColey	11th inf. E	26	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Miffin Co., Pa.	laborer	M'ch 8, 1847, Lewistown, Pa.	M'ch 14, 1847, New-Orleans	Has a slight rumatism, walks a little lame, is pockmarked and appears to be a drinking man, has large teeth, is erect in person, lazy and slovenly	
1299	Thomas Riley	recruit	29	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Cavan Co., Ireland	farmer	April 19, 1847, New-York city	April 14, 1847, New-York city	Is a remarkably erect and soldierly looking man, his hair curls naturally, eyes small, deep set and bright, teeth becoming bad, has large blotches on his legs, resulting from fever, they are not sores	
1300	Henry Griffiths	1st inf. B	24	blue	brown	fair	5 1	Liverpool, England	laborer	Nov. 16, 1847, Columbus, Ohio	M'ch 25, 1847, St. Charles, Mo.	"	
1301	John Lenaghan	"	29	brown	black	ruddy	5 7	Elfin, Ireland	laborer	M'ch 1, 1847, Hamilton, Ohio	M'ch 25, 1847, St. Louis, Mo.	"	
1302	Wm. Guthrie	11th inf. E	23	hazel	sandy	fair	5 1	Chester Co., Pa.	plasterer	Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.	April 14, 1847, New Orleans	April 14, 1847, New Orleans	Is a remarkably erect and soldierly looking man, his hair curls naturally, eyes small, deep set and bright, teeth becoming bad, has large blotches on his legs, resulting from fever, they are not sores
1303	Wm. Wiehl	3d drag. A	23	d gray	sandy	fair	5 8	Zelienople township Pa.	saddler	M'ch 15, 1847, Philadelphia	April 7, 1847, Pittsburg	\$6 paid	
1304	Wm. H. Brown	4th art., recd.	21	gray	brown	dark	5 4	York Co., Pa.	laborer	April 21, 1847, Columbia, Pa.	April 31, 1847, Columbia	No bounty pd.	
1305	Martin Conroy	recruit	25	gray	brown	fair	5 4	Roscommon, Ireland	stone cutter	April 21, 1847, Boston	April 24, 1847, Boston	"	
1306	Luke Kelson	"	25	blue	light	fair	5 4	Roscommon, Ireland	laborer	April 23, 1847, " "	April 24, 1847, " "	"	
1307	Edmund Fitzgerald	"	24	blue	d brown	dark	5 4	Philadelphia, Pa.	tailor	April 21, 1847, " "	April 21, 1847, " "	"	
1308	Richard Lawton	14th inf. B	20	hazel	brown	fair	5 5	Columbia Co., N.Y.	spinster	April 17, 1847, New-Orleans	April 19, 1847, New-Orleans	Sold at the time of his enlistment that he resided in Ohio	
1309	John B. Henry	Capt. Howard's voltig.	27	hazel	black	fresh	5 7	Shepherdstown, Va.	clerk	M'ch 23, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	April 16, 1847, " "	Stout, thick, good looking man	
1310	Lincoln D. Fredericks	recruit	27	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	New-York city	clerk	April 22, 1847, New-York	April 22, 1847, New-York	"	
1311	August Marshall	"	27	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Saxon Germany	soldier	April 24, 1847, " "	April 26, 1847, " "	"	
1312	James Donehouse	10th inf. B	31	brown	dark	dark	5 5	Ireland	weaver	April 26, 1847, Military Hall	April 26, 1847, Military Hall	pd. \$3 at the time of enlistment has a simple appearance	
1313	Pierce Dowling	3d dragoons	25	gray	brown	light	5 5	Kilkenny Co., Ireland	sailor	April 23, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 2, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	Took with him one pair of woolen overalls, no bounty paid	
1314	John Wright	recruit	28	gray	brown	fair	5 3	Foughkepsie, N.Y.	laborer	April 21, 1847, Foughkepsie, N.Y.	April 27, 1847, Foughkepsie, N.Y.	"	
1315	John Connolly	"	28	blue	brown	ruddy	5 9	Ireland	farmer	M'ch 13, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	April 16, 1847, on route from Rochester, N.Y.	"	
1316	John Fray	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5 4	Albany, N.Y.	brass founder	M'ch 25, 1847, Boston	April 16, 1847, Fort Columbus	"	
1317	Edward McGuire	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5 4	Roscommon, Ireland	laborer	April 6, 1847, " "	April 17, 1847, " "	"	
1318	Wm. Flanagan	"	29	blue	brown	fair	5 9	Kings Co., Ireland	laborer	April 8, 1847, New-York	April 15, 1847, " "	"	
1319	Jacob Feiler	"	24	gray	light	ruddy	5 8	Lancaster, Pa.	farmer	M'ch 23, 1847, Carlisle	April 19, 1847, " "	"	
1320	Dennis McCarty	"	22	hazel	brown	fair	5 5	Wicklow, Ireland	miner	April 16, 1847, New-York City	April 20, 1847, " "	"	
1321	Patrick Cella	"	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	M'ch 26, 1847, Pettisville	April 21, 1847, " "	"	
1322	Michael Riley	"	27	dark	dark	gray	5 4	Cavan, Ireland	laborer	M'ch 26, 1847, New-York city	April 21, 1847, " "	"	
1323	Richard Connolly	"	25	blue	brown	light	5 4	Galway, Ireland	laborer	April 14, 1847, " "	April 23, 1847, " "	"	
1324	John Glue	10th inf.	23	hazel	black	dark	5 3	Galway, Ireland	groom	April 29, 1847, Rochester	April 20, 1847, Rochester	"	
1325	Jacob Heldermolech	"	21	hazel	black	ruddy	5 9	"Hesse", Germany	stage driver	April 7, 1847, New-York	April 13, 1847, New-York city	"	
1326	Richard Flanagan	"	21	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 9	Onondaga Co., N.Y.	bricklayer	April 16, 1847, Watertown, N.Y.	April 23, 1847, Watertown	"	
1327	Wm. Cox	recruit	25	gray	brown	dark	5 9	Uniontown, Pa.	boot crimp	April 26, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	May 1, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	Real name ascertained after his desertion to be Sandford Sweet	
1328	James Platt	9th inf.	19	black	black	dark	5 1	New-Haven, Ct.	farmer	M'ch 3, 1847, New-Haven, Ct.	May 2, 1847, Fort Adams	"	
1329	Alfred Hanchett	"	19	hazel	sandy	sandy	5 8	Westfield, Ma.	farmer	M'ch 17, 1847, " "	May 2, 1847, " "	"	
1330	Mansy Grilly	"	19	gray	light	light	5 9	Waterbury, Ct.	mason	M'ch 31, 1847, " "	May 2, 1847, " "	"	
1331	George Tuttle	"	19	blue	brown	light	5 7	New-Haven, Ct.	carpenter	M'ch 29, 1847, " "	May 2, 1847, " "	"	
1332	Hector McNeil	recruit	21	hazel	black	fair	5 7	Antrim, Ireland	carpenter	May 3, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 6, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	No bounty paid, enlisted for during the war with Mex.	
1333	John W. Allen	16th inf. B	24	blue	brown	fair	5 9	Niagara Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 15, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 30, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	Is a large heavily built man, with a full heavy featured face, and two scars on one of his cheeks	
1334	Martin White	16th inf. B	23	hazel	black	ruddy	5 8	Lower District, C. W.	farmer	April 17, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 30, 1847, " "	Is a handsome man with short curly hair, and has been a soldier in the British army	
1335	True Thrasher	recruit	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 2	Deerfield, N.H.	shoemaker	April 13, 1847, Springfield, Ohio	April 13, 1847, Springfield, Ohio	Seems to be given to intoxication and is apparently over 30 years of age.	
1336	Jacob Bucher	10th regt.	24	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Berne, Switzerland	tailor	April 14, 1847, Evanville, Md.	April 26, 1847, Evanville, Md.	\$6 bounty paid	
1337	David Jones	3d dragoons	24	light	auburn	light	5 10	Ohio	carpenter	April 2, 1847, Mobile	April 10, 1847, Mobile	"	
1338	Charles Wood	"	19	light	dark	light	5 4	Massachusetts	sailor	April 3, 1847, " "	April 12, 1847, Mobile	"	
1339	John O. Flaherty	recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	laborer	April 12, 1847, Chicago, Ill.	April 17, 1847, Chicago, Ill.	"	
1340	John Touhy	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	M'ch 4, 1847, " "	April 23, 1847, " "	"	
1341	Jeremiah Manning	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 20, 1846, " "	April 27, 1847, " "	"	
1342	James Purill	"	21	blue	dark	fair	5 11	Flushing, N.Y.	lumberman	April 24, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.	May 6, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.	Supposed to be in Smyrna, Del.	
1343	John W. Wingate	"	21	blue	light	ruddy	5 3	Kent, Delaware	laborer	May 6, 1847, Philadelphia	May 3, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	\$6 bounty paid	
1344	Henry E. Cambridge	9th regt.	23	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Putney, Vt.	laborer	April 6, 1847, Norwich, Vt.	April 23, 1847, Norwich, Vt.	"	
1345	Edward Leonard	recruit	23	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Antrim Co., Ireland	tailor	May 3, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	May 2, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	"	
1346	Ray V. Smith	"	24	gray	dark	fair	5 4	Dutchess, N.Y.	physician	April 4, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 27, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	"	
1347	Alphus Myers	R. M. R. E	24	blue	light	fair	5 9	Lancaster Co., Pa.	laborer	July 17, 1846, Logansport, Ind.	Oct. 20, 1846, Jefferson bks, Mo.	"	
1348	Robert Deford	R. M. R. E	29	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Butler Co., Pa.	laborer	July 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 4, 1846, " "	"	
1349	Joseph Deford	R. M. R. E	23	hazel	light	fair	5 7	Washington Co., Ohio	laborer	July 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 4, 1846, " "	"	
1350	Joseph Fray	recruit	29	hazel	black	dark	5 9	Franklin Co., Ohio	cooper	M'ch 27, 1847, Hamilton, Ohio	April 1, 1847, Newport bks, Ky.	"	
1351	Fred. Leistsnider	recruit	21	blue	brown	dark	5 5	France	blacksmith	April 1, 1847, Newport, Ky.	April 2, 1847, " "	"	
1352	George Derfanger	"	20	hazel	dark	fair	5 3	Germany	laborer	M'ch 13, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	April 2, 1847, " "	"	
1353	Michael Muney	"	26	gray	dark	dark	5 8	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	M'ch 10, 1847, " "	April 8, 1847, " "	"	
1354	Frank H. Siefert	"	16	blue	brown	fair	4 10	Osnaburg, Germany	musician	Feb. 19, 1847, Newport, Ky.	April 17, 1847, " "	2d desertion	
1355	John W. Dixon	"	24	blue	red	light	5 6	Stanton, Virginia	cooper	M'ch 30, 1847, Columbus, Ohio	April 21, 1847, " "	"	
1356	James Rogers	"	26	hazel	d brown	dark	5 10	Mercer, Pa.	schoolteacher	M'ch 26, 1847, Newport, Ky.	April 23, 1847, " "	"	
1357	Wm. Coott	"	23	gray	black	dark	5 6	Aurora, Indiana	painter	M'ch 10, 1847, Piqua, Ohio	April 26, 1847, " "	"	
1358	Chapman Fike	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 7	Butler Co., Ohio	laborer	M'ch 18, 1847, Oxford, Ohio	April 26, 1847, " "	"	
1359	John S. Harvey	"	19	black	brown	fair	5 6	Washington Co., Md.	laborer	M'ch 10, 1847, Piqua, Ohio	April 26, 1847, " "	"	
1360	James Fentress	"	20	blue	brown	light	5 7	Smith, Tenn.	farmer	M'ch 18, 1847, Nashville, Tenn.	April 29, 1847, " "	"	
1361	Alva B. Arter	"	20	hazel	dark	fair	5 9	Muskingum, Ohio	laborer	Sept. 21, 1846, Zanesville, Ohio	M'ch 6, 1847, " "	2d desertion	
1362	John Wingate	"	24	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	farmer	April 17, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	April 23, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	Supposed to be on the line of the Erie canal	
1363	Charles Woodruff	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 3	Clarkson, N.Y.	boatman	April 23, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	May 1, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	Had a pass to be absent from West Point to New-York, was seen by several persons there on the 8th and 9th inst. was clad in the undress uniform of a private of drag. No bounty pd, scar on upper lip	
1364	John Haman	military academy detachment of dragoons	20	blue	brown	fair	5 5	Clare Co., Ireland	laborer	Nov. 21, 1847, West Point, N.Y.	April 7, 1847, New-York,	"	
1365	David J. Flak	16th inf. C	23	blue	brown	light	5 2	Allegany Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 19, 1847, Jackson, Mich.	April 24, 1847, Jackson, Mich.	"	
1366	George W. Cushman	gen. service	21	lt blue	d brown	fair	5 7	Hartland, Vt.	farmer	April 24, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	April 30, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	No bounty paid	
1367	John Reynolds	"	25	blue	sandy	ruddy	5 7	Leitrim, Ireland	laborer	April 23, 1847, " "	April 30, 1847, " "	"	
1368	David Strong	"	24	gray	black								